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OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

REGD. NO. B. 1065

VOL. XX NO. 57 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

INSURANCE
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SCHUSTER'S VISION OF WINDFALL PROVES FALSE

"CRUSH THE CONGRESS"

Govt. Posters In Central India

BAN ON MARWAR WORKERS

BEAWAR, March 5.
(From A Correspondent.)

Several workers, have been served with notices under Section 144 to refrain from all public functions for two months from date.

Appeals on behalf of the Government of India to enlist public co-operation to crush "The Congress Movement," are being circulated through posters and "The Marwar Gazette extra ordinary number."

According to a circular in the Marwar Gazette, any state servant suspected to be connected directly or indirectly with any political agitation, will be summarily dismissed with the loss of gratuity and bonus earned on the provident fund.

SIR G. RAINY'S SUCCESSOR

Sir Frank Noyce To Get Industries And Labour Portfolio

NEW DELHI, March 7.

The following communique has been issued:—

His Majesty the King Emperor has approved of the appointment of Sir Frank Noyce Kt.C.S.I., C.B.E.I.C.S. to be a member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General in succession to Hon. Sir George Rainy K.C.S.I. K.C.I.E.I.C.S. when the latter vacates his office.

The Governor-General proposes to place portfolio of Commerce and Railway Departments to the Hon. Sir Joseph Bhore K.C.I.E., C.B.E. and the portfolio of Industries and Labour to Sir Frank Noyce Kt., C.S.I., C.B.E., I.C.S. —A. P.

Wife And Husband Jailed In Poona

POONA, March 7.

A merchant and his wife who had been arrested after their house in Cantonments had been raided by police and material recovered showing that in spite of the notice served on former both were actively assisting in furtherance of Civil Disobedience Movement were convicted to-day. The husband was sentenced to two years and a fine of Rs. 400 and his wife was sentenced to four months imprisonment and Rs. 50.

Four other Congress workers were sentenced to imprisonment ranging from three months to eight months.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

AHMEDABAD, March 7.

In observance of Students' Day to-day lady students of Municipal Girls High School took out a procession with national flag. Police arrested all the processionists numbering about eighty girls.—A. P.

KARACHI, March 7.

Jairamdas Daulatram was re-arrested to-night as he returned home after addressing a public meeting.

CHAGLA REFUSES TO APPEAR BEFORE LOTHIAN COMMITTEE

Says Nationalist Muslim Opinion Has Been Prevented From Expressing Itself

SHADOW OF ORDINANCE REGIME

("Chronicle" Special.)

Mr. M. C. Chagla, Bar-at-Law, a prominent Nationalist Muslim has declined to give qvidence before the Central Franchise Committee which is now sitting in Bombay.

SHADOW OF ORDINANCE REGIME.

In a letter addressed to the Committee Mr. Chagla says that under the Ordinance regime "Nationalist Muslim opinion has been prevented from expressing itself" and no useful purpose will be served by asking individual opinions.

NO DESIRE TO GIVE EVIDENCE.

The letter concludes: "Unless and and until the Muslim Nationalist Party is invited as a party to place its views before the Committee I have no desire to give evidence."

Mr. Chagla received a copy of the questionnaire and an invitation to give oral evidence before the Committee about a week back to which he has despatched the above reply.

FRANCHISE, FOUNDATION ON WHICH RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT RESTS

"Legislature Must Have Element Of Stability," Says Lord Lothian

BOMBAY, (Monday).

The following is the text of the statement made by Lord Lothian this morning at the beginning of the first joint session of the Indian Franchise Committee and the Bombay Committee:—

"Mr. Chairman and Members of the Bombay Provincial Franchise Committee, I would first of al like to say how glad the members of the Indian Franchise Committee are to meet you and to start discussions on the very important questions with which we shall have to deal. The further we go round, the more monumental is the evidence presented to us, and certainly Bombay has done its work very thoroughly and given us an immense mass of information on which to bass our conclusions. For all that we are very grateful.

PREMIER'S TWO MESSAGES.

There is just one preliminary point I would like to make. Before I left England, the Prime Minister sent for me and asked me to give two messages to the Provincial and the Indian Franchise Committees. The first was that, I should make clear the great importance which he attached to the work which we are doing together.

Franchise is the foundation upon which responsible Government rests. It is essential, therefore, that the franchise should be well thought out, and should produce certain well-defined results. The first is that the Assembly or Council should, as far as practicable, be representative of the main elements of the population. For, under a system of responsible government, legislative power, taxing power, administrative power, and so forth, all passes into the hands of the majority: and they, in turn, are controlled by the voters:

NEED OF ELEMENT OF STABILITY.

Therefore, unless the basis of franchise is a fair one, certain elements of the population will go unrepresented, and their rights and aspirations will not be likely to be properly attended to. In the second place, the legislature must have an element of stability. In many countries in the West Parliamentary government has suffered in recent years owing to the fact that it has been unable to maintain a stable executive. If the legislatures are continually turning out Government and putting new ones in, the whole administrative structure tends to be impaired and the maintenance of any consistent and effective line of policy becomes almost impossible.

In the third place it is essential that the Legislature should contain within itself not only representative people but people who are capable of running the Departments of State efficiently. And this is not all. The Legislature has also got to produce enough people to constitute an opposition competent not only to criticise but in addition to form, when necessary, and alternative Government.

DAYS OF EXPERTS.

There is also a further consideration. In these modern days, when Governments' economic activities, and their interference in economic affairs have been enormously extended, it is coming to be recognised more and more that they must contain people who are expert in the complicated business of the modern world. Experience shows that Legislatures have not always been able to deal effectively and wisely with the economic problems that confront them; and you in Bombay know well enough how important it is that the Legislature which controls your affairs should be properly representative of the economic interests of the community.

IMPORTANCE OF SPEED.

The second consideration which the Prime Minister asked me to convey to you was the import, ance of speed. He is anxious that the introduction of the Indian Constitution should not be held up, by unnecessary delays, in the formulation of the basis of the franchise. We have certainly done our best to work quickly, and from the papers you have shown us, there is no doubt that you have also. It is our hope that we will be in a position to issue at any rate an "interim" report by the middle or latter part of April.

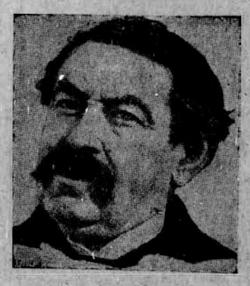
COMMITTEE MEETS.

At 10-30 a. m. the Franchise Committee assembled in the Legislative Council Building for an informal preliminary session with the provincial Committee. After an inaugural statement had been made by Lord Lothian the replies which the provincial committee have prepared to the questionnaire published by the Franchise Committee were discussed in detail.

Formal examination of witnesses is due to begin this afternoon. As at present arranged, evidence will be taken first from two Government officers, Mr. R. G. Gordon, I.C.S., and Mr. H. F. Knight I.C.S., with regard to certain administrative aspects of the franchise problem, and subse-

(Continued on page 5.)

M. Briand



M. BRIAND DEAD

Formed No Less Than 10 Ministries

GREAT FIGURE IN FRENCH POLITICS

LONDON, March 7.

PARIS.—M. Briand died at 1.30 this afternoon.—Reuter.

Educated at College de St. Nazane, Lycee de Nautes Aristide Briand's rise to fame was very rapid. He entered the Chamber of Deputies in 1902. It was only seven years later that he had his first taste of that legendary chameleon—the French Ministry. That time he held it together for a period of two years. Since then he formed Ministries for no less than 10 times, the last of which was in 1929.

At the time of his death (70 years) he was the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Laval's Government.

BRITISH POLO PLAYER IN SERIOUS ACCIDENT

Pony Falls And Rolls Over Capt. Pat Roark

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, March 7.

Delemonte (California).—The British polo player Captain Pat Roark was seriously injured while playing in a match between the Hurricanes and Delmonte Rangers.

The injuries were caused as a result of his pony falling and rolling over him.—Reuter.

Deficit Soars Up, In Spite Of Fresh Taxation

NOTHING PAYS LIKE TAXING MASSES, SAYS SIR GEORGE

Prospects Of New Govt. Loan

FINANCE MEMBER ON "BOMBAY'S PASSION FOR SELF-INFLICTED WOUNDS"

Proposing no extensions or modifications, Sir George Schuster's budget is merely an annual survey of the financial position of the Government of India. The budget shows a deficit of 13½ crores in the current year.

STAGGERING FALL.

Exports and imports have fallen in value to a bare half of what they were two years ago Exports of merchandise for the first ten months of the current year amounted in value to 134 crores, as against 265 crores in the corresponding period last year, while the value of merchandise imported has fallen from 201 to 105 crores.

EXPORT OF GOLD.

The most striking fall in exports is in jute and jute products, while the main deterioration in imports has occurred under the heads of sugar, silver and cotton piece-goods.

In spite of this enormous fall in the volume of trade, the export of gold is responsible for the favourable balance of trade.

TAXING THE MASSES.

Reviewing the general position, Sir George Schuster pointed out the protective effect of the various import duties, which, however, showed a marked fall in returns. He enunciated the dictum that the surest method of getting extra revenue was to impose increases on taxes falling on the masses.

The Finance Member entered into an elaborate defence of the Government currency policy and the wisdom of gold exports.

CALL FOR CO-OPERATION.

In conclusion, he made an appeal for non-official co-operation in the work of framing the new Constitution, and had a flung at Bombay for her self-inflicted wounds.

BUDGET RETROSPECT AND PROSPECT

(IN CRORES OF RUPEES).

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
RESULTS FOR 1930-31	124.60	136.18
BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1931-32	134.87	134.86
REVISED ESTIMATE FOR 1931-32	120.77	134.43
BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1932-33	129.96	127.81

PROSPECTIVE SURPLUS FOR 1932-33 IS 2.15 CRORES OF RS.

(FOR DETAILS SEE PAGE 12)

IRISH ELECTIONS

Sligo-Leitrim Returns

FINAL STATE OF PARTIES.

LONDON, Mar. 6.

Dublin—The election of a Government nominee for the seven.al seat at Sligo-Leitrim, makes the final state of parties as follows:—

Fianna Fail	72
Government (including the Speaker)	56
Independents	17
Labour	7

One seat is vacant owing to the death of Mr. Daly, the Government member for East Cork.—Reuter.

Earlier

LONDON, March 6.

Dublin.—Names of six candidates returned at the Sligo-Leitrim election are as follows:—

"F. Carty, B. Maguire, Stephen Flyn, and W. F. Browne," all members of the Fianna Fail party; and "Martin Roddy" and Mrs. "Reynolds" (wife of the dead candidate), members of the Government party.

One seat is still outstanding. Mr. Seamus Dolan, Parliamentary Secretary for Industry in the Cosgrave Government has been defeated.—Reuter.

AMERICAN IN OPIUM DEN SHOOTING

To Stand Trial At Sessions

RANGOON, March 7.

Mr. G. R. Morley Western sub-divisional magistrate passed order to-day framing three charges against C. L. Loveday, the American involved in the opium den shooting incident, and committing him to stand his trial at the High Court sessions.

The first two charges against the accused are under sections 307 I.P.C. and 324 I.P.C., for an alleged attempt to murder and voluntarily causing hurt to a Chinaman by firing an automatic pistol and the third charge is under Section 19 C. of the Arms Act, for possessing a fire arm without license.

The accused's bail bond was cancelled and he was again placed under arrest. The accused was originally sent for trial under Sections 324 I.P.C. and the Arms Act but the Magistrate added charge under Section 307 I.P.C.—A. P.

Poona Youth Leaguers Released And Interned

(From Our Correspondence.)

POONA, March 6.

Yesterday thirteen provincial workers were released from Yerovda Jail, including Messrs. Baburao Gokhale, Shankerrao Deo, K. N. Phadke, Giri Narayan, R. K. Khadilkar, S. M. Joshi and N. G. Gore. The last named three are Youth League leaders and have been interned in Poona Cantonment.

MORE JAPANESE TROOPS FOR SHANGHAI

Fourteen Thousand Soldiers Landed At Woosung Fort

LONDON, March 7.

Shanghai.—Fourteen thousand Japanese troops landed at Woosung to-day although it is stated in Tokio that Japan is ready to withdraw her main forces from the battle area as she is satisfied that there will be no further hostilities but she intends to retain a portion of her troops in the International Settlement indefinitely in accordance with her rights.

Meanwhile the Japanese technical units are repairing the Woosung-Nanziang section of the Railway to facilitate transport of supplies to the forward lines.

SOUVENIR HUNTERS IN WAR ZONE.

Souvenior Hunters are already visiting the war zone. One party of foreigners unwittingly returning with unexploded bomb was intercepted by the panese patrol who promptly confiscated it.

CHINA AWAITS ASSEMBLY'S DECISION

LONDON, Mar. 6.

Tokio—Further Japanese military reinforcements are proceeding to Shanghai the War Office explaining that orders for despatch were issued before the suspension of hostilities, and they have not been countermanded because Chinese intentions are not clear.

CHINESE CROWD STORM POLICE STATION

13 Injured: 50 Persons Arrested

LONDON, Mar. 6.

Penang.—A crowd of Chinese who staged an orgy of cracker-firing to celebrate the falsely rumoured death of the Japanese Commander-in-Chief at Shanghai and the supposed Chinese victory stoned the police station when the police tried to stop their rejoicing. A fierce hand-to-hand battle with the police assisted by firemen ensued. Two European police inspectors were injured and 11 persons were removed to hospital. Fifty persons were arrested before order was restored.—Reuter's Special.

SEVERING JAPAN FROM THE LEAGUE

Agitation Started By Smaller Powers

LONDON, March 7.

Tokio.—The agitation for severance of Japan from League is again rising in consequence of the smaller Powers Attacks on Japan in the League Assembly and the resentment that such powers, without having any interests at stake in the Far East have been acting irresponsibly in what for Japan are momentous issues.

The Bank of Japan has made loans amounting to hundred million yen for the purpose of bolstering a number of western Japanese banks.—Reuter.

Japanese Goods Banned In Chinese Turkestan

KARACHI, March 7.

The Collector of Customs, Karachi in a notice states that information has been received that Japanese goods are not admitted into Chinese Turkestan. He, therefore, warns dealers against sending Japanese goods in bond to that country.—A. P.

Shanghai Consular Commission's Reports To League

LONDON, March 7.

Geneva.—It is important to make it clear that all attempts to obtain agreed armistice have hitherto failed.

The Japanese have ceased their advance for the time being but local fighting has been occurring in outlying districts during night. These are principal points in the fourth report of Shanghai Consular Commission covering events upto 4th March.

It adds that Japanese interference with the police and other municipal officials continued during the whole of the period forming subject of repeated protests to Japanese authorities.

"Japanese forces continue to advance in China lengthening the chain of occupation on the pretext that they must protect the last place they have seized."

Yen asserts that this is Japanese military policy in communicating to the League Secretariat telegram from Shanghai dated 5th March from Mr. Soong, Vice-President of Council of Ministers, announcing the Japanese occupation of Huangtu after heavy bombardment. Huangtu is well beyond 20 kilometre zone and the Japanese have occupied it in order, it is alleged, to protect Nanziang which is already in their power.—Reuter.

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A 4446

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A 4285A

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TENDERS ARE INVITED for Stores, required for the Sir J. J. School of Art, and the Reay Art Workshops for the period of one year commencing from 1st April, 1932.

Tender form can be obtained on application to the undersigned; sealed tenders must reach the Superintendent of the Reay Art Workshops on or before 16th March, 1932, till 12 noon.

The undersigned is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

DIRECTOR.
Sir J. J. School of Art,
Bombay, 4th March, 1932.
4517

AUCTION SALES.

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AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE by Messrs. John Robert, Wimbridge and Devji Kanji at 17-19, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, on SUNDAY, the 13th March, 1932, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) the property of a gentleman comprising Jacobean drawing room suite, book case, palm stands, fancy cabinets, tables and teapoys, sliding dining table and chairs, sideboards, dumbwaiters, Jacobean bedsteads with box mattresses, Jacobean almyrahs and dressing tables, hat stand, glassware crockery, ornaments and similar other household and domestic articles.

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Catalogues are ready and furniture is on view.

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Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay. Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant at 4-0 p.m. (B. T.) sell by Public Auction at the Office of Head Supervisor, Conservancy Branch, Annesley Road off Lamington Road, next to Empress Cinema, the right of selling manure, from the Dung-pits at Mahaluxmi, Cutchra siding etc

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Sydney ,,	13th ,,	30th ,,
Argun ,,	25th ,,	8th April
Hague ,,	8th April	19th ,,

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Fushimi Maru	11000	.....	5 April
xKaga ,,	5860	30 Mar.	13 Apr.
Hakozaki Maru	10500	.....	@18 Apr
xTango Maru	6893	15 Apr.	29 Apr.
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(Continued from Column 6.)

que camphor; 1 case motor car; 14 cases cotton embroideries; 1 case silk piece goods; 65 cases artificial silk embroidered piece goods; 22 cases fez; 10 case gramophone parts; 17 pkgs. macaroni; 249 cases artificial silk yarn; 269 cases caroza buttons; 1 case woollen rats; 50 bottles mercury;

From Genoa.—28 cases cotton piece goods; 40 cases embroidered cotton piece goods; 20 cases cotton and artificial voile.

From Zurich.—5 cases German silver; 25 cases (illegible).

From Port Said.—225 bales cotton.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.
March 7.
Nalgora, Hughes, Java.
Rajput, Crebbin, Java.
Victoria, Bonzamino, Genoa.
Unicol, Olsen, New York.

DEPARTURES.
March 8.
Newenfels, Loitlof, Karachi.
Col de Lana, Suttora, Trieste.

LOADING.
March 7.
Steamer Gleneden for Rangoon.
Steamer Garuda for Calicut.
Steamer Janus, for Calcutta.
Steamer Unicol for New York.
Steamer City of Nagpur for Liverpool.

S S Nalgora:—The B I S N Coy.'s steamer Nalgora, arrived in harbour, yesterday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S S Rajput:—The T M Coy's steamer Rajput, arrived in harbour yesterday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S S Victoria.—The M Italiana mail steamer Victoria arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with mails a general cargo and passengers.

S S Unicol:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Unicol, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a geneal cargo.

S S Neuenfels:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Neuenfels will sail to-day for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S S Col de Lana.—The Lloyd T Coy's steamer Col de Lana, will sail to-day for Trieste, with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Mar. 7.
1 Karagola 3647, Africa(9-3, M M. and Co.
2 Malwa 5980, London 19-3 M M & Co.
4 Neuenfels 4096, Karachi 8-3, L Edwards Ltd.
9 Iyo Maru 3668 Kobe; 14/3, N. Y. K.
11 Nalgora 4101, Karachi, NF, M M & Co.
12 Castalia 4171, Liverpool 15-3, Grahams T. Co.
14 Col-de-Lana 3709, Trieste, 8-3, Lloyd Triestino & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Alipore 3241, Japan, 12/3 M M & Co.
4 Vita 1955, Karachi, 7-3, M M & Co.
5 Laxmi 124, M'Coast, 9-3, National Steamship Co.
8 Sagres 1432, Calcutta, 8-3, Andrew Yule & Co.
10 11 Nawab 3424, Rangoon 12-3, T Morrison & Co.
12 Kumari 636, M'Coast, 8-3, National S S Co.
13 Lalita 302, M'Coast, 9-3, Malabar S S Co.
15 Ahmedi 1331, M'Coast, 7-3, S Hassam & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

D E Garada 3218, NF, NF, M M & Co.
K Hatiparan 4893, NF, NF, M M & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Beahar 8/3, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Rawalpindi, 11-3 P. and O. S. N. Co.
Comorin, 18-3, P. and O. S. N. Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Dalmoga, 8-3, M M and Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Clan Macphee 7/3, J F Co.
FROM HAMBURG
Barenfels, 10 3, L. Edward, Ltd.
Wildenfels, 17-3, L. Edward, Ltd.
Freinfels, 28-3, L. Edwards, Ltd.
FOR TRIESTE.
Gange 8/3, L T Co.
FROM OSLO
Tugela, 10-3, L Edwards Ltd.
FROM NEW YORK.
President Garfield 11-3 F F Campbell and Co.
City of Harve 12/3, F F Campbell & Co.
President Polk 25/3 F. F. Campbell & Co
City of Kobe 14/3, F F Campbell & Co.
FROM CHINA—JAPAN.
Kidderpore, 22-3, P & S N Co.
Tottori Maru, 16/3, N Y Kaisha.
Kuza Maru, 30-3, N. Y. Kaisha.
Naldera, 10-3, P. and O. S. N. Co.
FROM SYDNEY.
Moldevia, 12/3, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Mooltan, 25/3, P. and O. S. N. Co.

FROM DURBAN.
Karanja, 12-3, M. M. and Co.
Khandalla, 26-3, M. M. and Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS

FOR LONDON.
Naldera 11/3, P & O S N Co.
Moldavia 12/3, P & O S N Co.
Malwa 19/3, P & O S N Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
City of Nagpur NF, K N Co.
Cactalla, 15/3, G. T. Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
Kabinga, N F F F Campbell & Co.
Unicol, NF, L Edward Ltd.
FOR GENOA.
Victoria, N F M Italiana.
FOR TRIESTE.
Col de Lana, N F L T Co.
FOR KOBE.
Iyo Maru 14/3 N Y Kaisha.
Allpore, 12-3, P. and O. S. N. Co.
FOR BUSRAH
Bandra, 9/3, M. M. and Co.
Vasna 11/3, M M & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Sirsa 8-3, M M & Co.
Hokkai Maru, N F K N Co.
Junus NF, M M & Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Nawab, N F T M Co.
Gleneden, NF, S S N Co.
FOR DURBAN
Karagola, 9/3, M. M. and Co.
FOR CALICUT.
Garada, NF, M M & Co.

STEAMERS FIXED

FOR LONDON.
Naldera, P & O S N Co.
Moldavia, P & O S N Co.
Malwa, P & O S N Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
City of Nagpur K N Co.
Castalia, G T Co.
FOR GENOA.
Victoria, M Italiana.
FOR NEW YORK.
Kabinga, F F Campbell Co.
Unicol, L Edward Ltd.
FOR CHINA & JAPAN PORTS.
Yamagata Maru N Y Kaisha
Iyo Maru N Y Kaisha.
Alipore, P & O S N Co.
FOR BUSRAH.
Bandra, M. M. and Co.
Vasna, M M & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Sirsa, M M & Co.
Hokkai Maru, K N Co.
Junus, M M & Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Nawab, T M Co.
Gleneden S S N Co.
FOR CALICUT.
Garada, M M & Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Karagola, M M and Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATES.
Vita, 5-3-32.
Ahmedi, 5-3-32.
Irrawadi, 5-3-32.
Neuenfels, 5-3-32.
Gambhira Boats 4-3-32.
Hashemi, 4-3-32.
Kalavati, 4-3-32.
Bahaduri 4-3-32.
Kumari, 4-3-32.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, Mar. 7.
S S Castalia for Liverpool.—130 bales pilibhit hemp, Meyer Nissim; 6 bales wool raw, E. Mavji & Co.; 90 bales wool raw, E. Wool Trading Co.; 5 bales wool raw, The B'bay Co., Ltd.
For Marseilles.—9800 bags Indian castor seed, 1280 bags Indian groundnut, Kilachand Devchand & Co.
For Manchester.—660 drums dry castor oil, Gujrat Oil Mill Mfg., Co., Ltd.
S S Victoria for Genoa.—1 case bristles, Schneiden Co.; 1212 bags Indian linseed, K Devchand & Co; 1383 bags gingilliseeds Birla Bros., Ltd.; 110 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.
S S Unicol for New York.—400 bags myrabollams, C Jivanlal & Co.
For Philadelphia.—800 bags myrabollams, C Jivanlal & Co.; 1635 bags myrabollams, H Radheyshiam & Co.
S S Neuenfels for Rotterdam.—35 bales dry salted cow hides, Delta Hide Co., Ltd.
S S City of Nagpur for Manchester.—2000 tons manganese ore, J Finlay Co., Ltd.
S S Iyo Maru for Osaka.—500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton T. Co., Ltd.
For Nagoya.—50 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton T. Co., Ltd.

IMPORTS.
March 7.
S S Bhtar, Agents, T. Morrison & Co., from Middlesborough.—420 cases milk; 137 cases motor car & cycle covers; 400 bags almond; 1 cask and 50 cases wine; 1 case personal effects; 13 cases imitation wax candle; 1 case medicine, 14 cases cotton goods; 24 cases electric machinery; 55 cases sinthetic.

(Continued in column 4.)

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 7.

B. C. RATE—
T T 1/6 1/16.
D D 1/6 3/32.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 3/32 March
Banks Selling D. D. 1/6 1/8.
Bank Selling T T 1/6 1/16 April.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 5/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/16.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3/3 March.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 11/32 April.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 5/16 May.

NEW YORK—
B.C. Rate T.T. 379.
Banks Selling T.T. 378.
Banks Buying T.T. 375.

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 665.
Banks Buying D D 675.

AMSTERDAM—
Banks Selling D D 65-3/4.

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 125 Nominal.
Banks Buying 60 Days 117.

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 95 1/8.

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 127-1/4.

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 153-5/8.

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 66-1/8.

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 3.51½ 5th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/10 7/8 7th inst.
Japan/London 1/10 3/4 5th inst.
London/Paris 89.25 5th inst.
London/Belgium 25.20 5th inst.
London/Switzerland 18.20 5th inst.
London/Italy 67.75 5th inst.
London/Berlin 14.78 5th inst.
London/Holland 8.74 5th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady Near. Quiet Forward.
Gold £5.17.10 5th inst.
Silver London Ready 19 3/16 5th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 5/16, 5th inst.
Silver New York Ready 30 1/2, 5th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 3 p.c. 5th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 3 1/4 p.c. 5th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 6 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money:—
Call 3-1/2 per cent.
3 Mos. 4-1/2 per cent.
6 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

Tone of London Silver:—Quiet. China bought and sold. Continent small buyer. Buyers satisfied.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, March 7.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 63-4.
4 per cent. 1931-36 Conversion Loan Rs. 90.
4 per cent 1934/37 Loan Rs 88-12.
4 per cent. 1960/70 Loan Rs. 68-12.
4 1/2 per cent. 1934 Bonds Rs. 96-12.
4 1/2 per cent. 1955-60 Loan Rs. 76-14.
5 per cent. 1929-47 War Loan Rs. 87.
5 per cent. 1935 Loan Rs. 96-11.
5 per cent. 1939-44 Loan Rs. 87-12.
6 per cent. 1933-36 Bonds Rs. 99-10.
5 per cent. 1933 Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 100-2.
5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 98-8.
6 per cent. 1932 bonds (Tax Free) Rs. 100/7
6 1/2 per cent. 1935 Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 103-2.
6 1/2 per cent. 1935 Treasury Bonds Rs. 102/2
4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Port Trust Rs. 66-8.
4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Municipal Rs. 65-8.
4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Improvement Trust Rs. 64-8.
5 per cent. 1959 Bombay Municipal Rs. 78-8.
6 per cent. 1954 Bombay Municipal Rs. 96.
6 per cent. 1950-60 Bombay Municipal Rs. 96.
Tone of Market:—Firm.

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WHERE LIES THE SOLUTION?

Sino-Japanese Conflict As Viewed By A Japanese Trade Unionist

(By S. MOGI, Representative In Europe Of Japanese Trade Unions)

The Manchurian problem is in its essence the reflection of Japanese imperialism and Chinese resistance thereto. The recent disputes in Shanghai are in continuation of this conflict originated in Manchuria.

In its political development, Japan has become a modern monarchical constitutional state erected on the basis of a capitalistic economic and social order. China, on the other hand, is a republic with a fascist-militarist dictatorship—many provinces being under the local autonomy of feudal warlords on the old traditional basis.

Though these two nations in the East are geographical neighbours and have passed through many similar stages in the history of their civilization, their present international relations have reached a stage when conflict and rivalry have become the outstanding factors. Politically and economically Japan has developed along the lines of Western civilisation, and since 1918 has been recognised as one of the five great Powers of the world. With a centralised and efficient Government and a highly systematised economic organisation—which may, however, be termed feudal-capitalism—Japan has rapidly accomplished the transformation to a new capitalist social order.

REBUILDING MEDICAL COMMUNITY.

China, since the Revolution of 1911, has attempted to rebuild her mediaeval community on the lines of a modern and efficient republic with a new social organisation. The great force in this movement was Sun-Yat Sen, the most respected leader China has ever had. But revolutions followed by counter-revolutions and reforms rendered ineffective by the traditional corruption caused, up to the formation of the Nanking Government, continuous civil wars between the various war lords, thereby allowing the dissemination of fascists and communist ideas. Owing to the illiteracy of the people, the lack of communications and education, there is little hope that China will set up a real democratic federal state without conceding, for some years at least, the powers of Government to a fascist dictator. Whereas Japan is economically based on capitalism in China there is only the foreshadowing of this organisation, and it is evident only where there is contact with foreign countries.

THE CONTRAST.

Whilst throughout Western countries the standards of living are somewhat similar, in the East there is a vast difference in the standards required by Japanese and Chinese workers in their daily lives. From the socialist and particularly from the trade union point of view the raising of the standard of living in China is of the highest importance for the well-being of the Eastern peoples. Prosperity cannot be attained unless the eastern nations unite and co-operate with one another for ultimate well-being of the people as a whole. Contrary to this process, modern capitalism is encouraging the countries to stand firmly by economic nationalism—but this must be reversed in order to secure future economic progress.

Japan is a small country with a large population and a scarcity of natural resources and, therefore, requires some form of external economic security; this is the cause of Japanese imperialism with expansion to the north—Korea—to Manchuria and Mongolia.

A CONSTANT FACTOR.

China's recent policy has been determined by her desire to resist and repudiate her foreign concessions. No matter who directs the policy of China or what form the Government may take, the one constant factor in Chinese politics is the regaining of the integrity of territories and economic concessions already conceded to foreign Powers. Bteween 1925 and 1927 China provoked the antagonism of Great Britain. On that occasion Austen Chamberlain sent an army to Shanghai and, by restoring the Hankow concession settlement, re-established cordial relations. In 1929 China raised a dispute with Soviet Russia with regard to the Chinese Eastern Railway; and in 1931 she singled out Japan as her enemy.

Baron Shidehara, who had consistently maintained a conciliatory policy towards China, could not then withstand public opinion, especially the opposition from the Japanese residents in Manchuria and China proper.

Of the aggregate investments in Manchuria, those of Japan amount to 73.2 per cent.—the remainder being principally Russian investments. In trade and commerce Japan takes the foremost place. The concessions in Manchuria obtained by treaties are the greatest economic assets possessed by Japan, and the activities of the promoters of the South Manchurian railways are the hub of economic development in Manchuria.

THE BOYCOTT.

Resistance to the economic advance of Japan began in China proper. On nine occasions the Chinese boycotted Japanese goods. The last and most serious boycott was conducted on a large scale by a private boycott association with, nothing less, a relationship to the Government similar to that of the Third International to the Soviet Government. Anti-Japanese education in the schools has further provoked antagonism to Japan among the younger generation.

In Manchuria the Chinese used their lower standard of living as a weapon in the throat-cutting competition entered into by retail traders and so curtailed very considerably Japanese enterprise in this sphere. The Korean labourers were skilfully exploited by Manchurian-Chinese landlords and were unable to escape from the bad conditions which prevailed. Contrary to the terms of the treaty the Chinese have constructed railway lines parallel to Japanese railways. For the last twenty years murders and atrocities on civilians and officials have taken place. With these provocations and the discontent of Japanese residents in Manchuria, the Japanese militarist section finally persuaded the public to support a "positive" policy towards China.

The Petayin incident on September 18th, 1931, though insignificant in the extent of its damage, was the signal for the outbreak of the conflict. From that time onwards skirmishes occurred throughout Manchuria and, in spite of interference from the League of Nations with the collaboration of the United States of America, this dispute still continues.

MANCHURIA'S FATE.

Manchuria is now under Japanese military control and it is hoped that a satisfactory settlement will be made after the full investigations of the League's Commission. The destiny of Manchuria may be either that of a self-governing autonomous country under the protection of Japan, or it may be a mandatory territory under Japanese control through the League of Nations until China and her people are developed enough to ensure the well-being of the Manchurian people.

China is "de jure" a sovereign State, but her territory is invaded by other Powers, and even in times of peace armies or navies are stationed there. "De facto" China is, therefore, subject to foreign Powers. Her emancipation from the foreign yoke is to be the test of socialism—though to-day the Fascist Chinese Government is far from the attainment of a socialist outlook.

FACTION FIGHTS.

The Shanghai dispute is the reflection of Chinese resistance to Japanese imperialism, but it is also the conflict between the Cantonese and Nanking factions. The famous 19th Route army with which the Japanesee are now fighting is outside the control of the Chinese Nanking Government. General Chen of this army made a great demonstration against the Nanking Government directed by General Chiang Kai Shek but some weeks previously under the control of General Chen's Cantonese ally. This is an example of the internal conflict in China which is the root of all the evils in her political system.

Whatever may be the immediate outcome of this dispute it is impossible that a satisfactory arrangement will be made between Japan and China till a socialist commonwealth is established in both countries. That is, Japan must be transformed from a capitalist country to a socialist state and China must free herself from the feudal war yords, abolish her feudal institutions, and the fascist dictatorship must be replaced by a socialist government. Unless the Eastern people look beyond the horizon limited by our nationalism and capitalism, the Far East will never throw off the dark cloud of imperialism.

BRITISH KNIGHT'S LAMENT

"We Are Forcing On India What Is Largely Discarded By The World In General"

Sir George Buchanan writes in the "Morning Post":—

By the last mail I received a letter from a non-official resident in India of 35 years' standing which I think is of interest as embodying the views of most sensible people in that country, either European or Indian. My correspondent says:

"Things have moved a bit in India, and everyone is delighted to see that Willingdon, whom people thought to be too old, is not afraid to govern, and is doing now what Irwin should have done 2 years ago. As you know, I have always said that Irwin was wrong in allowing another 'Raj' to be set up beside his own and letting the whole country drift to anarchy, until things had reached such a stage that he could only extricate himself by making a 'pact.'

"On the whole the arrest of the leaders of the Congress has been taken comparatively quietly, and I fancy most people are only too glad to see these fire-eaters locked up, so that they can go on with their peaceful pursuits. But we haven't gathered all the fruit of Irwin's weakness yet by any means, and when for a year unbridled licence is allowed to agitators to work upon the feelings of the youth of the country, stirring them up to hate the British, the effects will be long and far-reaching, and you will notice that all these crimes and murders of Europeans are done by youths in their 'teens—male and female.

"Further, the irony of the whole situation is that one knows for a fact that about 99 per cent. of the people merely want to be left to till the land and keep their shops and live as they have always lived, and with as many British Administrators as possible to see fair play."

However, the parrot cry of "Responsible Government" still continues, and we seem determined to force upon India a form of government which has never been a success in any other Asiatic country, and is, moreover, being largely discarded by the world in general.

WIDOWS WIN THE WAR

Marriage Statistics Reveal Spinsters' Plight

Bachelor girls, beware of the widow! After the age of thirty-five, the odds are now ten to one on a widow winning a man in competition with the single woman, says the "Daily Herald" in mail week.

MEN PREFER WIDOWS.

She has a taking way with her this artful, this designing, this merry widow. She took 40,000 husbands the year after the war who should normally have been the prizes of single young women. Now she takes one in twenty of all the men who go to the altar.

And the older she gets the more irresistible she becomes, according to the Registrar-General's report.

In the last ten years, while the marriageable age for spinsters has gone down slightly, the marriageable age for widows has gone up six years. The average age of widows who married in 1921 was thirty-eight. In 1931 it was forty-four.

VETERANS OF SIXTY.

The middle-aged single woman who would compete with a widow in the marriage market must needs be a combination of Cleopatra and Mrs. Beeton. Out of a total of 16,194 widows who married in 1930, no fewer than 10,507 were between the ages of thirty-five and sixty—or two out of three.

But of the 298,645 spinsters who married only 17,603 were middle-aged—or one in 17.

The spinster must get in quickly—and even then she has no walk-over. Years are no handicap to the widow, nor is lack of years in her victim."

Seventy-five boys of nineteen, twenty and twenty-one married widows aged beetween twenty-five and forty in one year. And only sixteen boys of the same age married widows under twenty-five.—"Daily Herald."

"DON'T PASSIVELY SUBMIT TO THE DECLINE"

British Journal's Advice To Exporters To India

Under the caption "Our Indian Trade", the "Financial News," London wrote in mail week:—

Our trade with India, despite the increasing competition of other countries, the rapid growth of protection, and the disturbing effects of the political boycott, is still so much greater than that with any other country as to make it of paramount importance. For this reason the remarkably full report by Mr. Ainscough, the Senior Trade Commissioner in India, upon the conditions and prospects of United Kingdom trade with that country, just issued by the Department of Overseas Trade, deserves the closest study. On account of the rapid growth of the Indian population alone it might have been expected that our exports to that market would show a marked advance.

Between the census of 1921 and that of 1931 the population rose by no less than 32 millions, to a total of 351 millions; yet, for a variety of reasons, the absolute volume has fallen sharply in comparison with the pre-war period, and our share of Indian imports, which was 63 per cent for the year 1909-14, was only 37 per cent in 1930-31. It may be noted by way of contrast that this country is nearly as important a market for Indian produce as before the war, and we took 24 per cent of that produce in 1930-31, as compared with 25 per cent in 1909-14.

The reason for this declining share of India's import trade which we still retain, as for the fall in the absolute volume of our Indian exports, are mostly well-known. But their relative importance is not always appreciated. Perhaps the most important so far as absolute volume is concerned, is the unfavourable price basis upon which the Indian consumer has been buying ever since the war. The precise effect of political disturbance, Mr. Ainscough declares to be "practically impossible to assess." Throughout the year 1930-31 the foreign cloth market of Bombay was closed and that of Calcutta moribund. On the other hand, the boycott made little headway in Southern India. Yet the total effect, particularly on the cotton trade, has been considerable. Between 1929-30 and 1930-31 the value of our cotton piece-goods entering India fell from £25 millions to £14 millions. That this was due mainly to trade depression and not to the boycott, however, is shown by the fact that in the same period the import of cotton piece-goods from Japan fell from £9.5 millions to £4.4 millions.

The task that lies before this country in relation to the Indian trade is not passively to submit to its decline, but to strain every nerve to maintain and even to improve our position. In this, two things in particular have to be remembered. We shall continue to meet an increasing competition from other countries in that market, partly because of their increasing efficiency in production and partly because of the dwindling influence in the sphere of trade afforded by our governing position. We have also to adapt ourselves to changes in many cases rapid, in the methods of doing business. The day when imports entered through the channels of the relatively few great firms of managing agents and British importing houses alone is fast passing. Business will be done more and more directly with the local distributor. Moreover, the habits of the consummer are not standing still, and trade will often depend upon the ability to stimulate and then supply new wants. In dealing with this aspect of his subject, Mr. Ainscough is, on the whole, re-assuring. He insists on the changing conditions, but declares that "it cannot be maintained that our Japanese and Continental competitors enjoy advantages derived from improved methods of distribution." On the contrary, he asserts that their success "lies, simply and solely, in their ability to quote lower prices." There is a large opportunity for new trade, and it is in recognition of this fact that Mr. Ainscough is to tour this country in the coming summer in order to advise British firms on the needs of the Indian market.

BIBLE WITH A PUNCH

Sunday School Teacher's Feat

Meet Tom Tucker, the fighting Sunday school teacher.

On Sunday, in his home town of Preston, Lancashire, Mr. Tucker was quetly looking after his class.

Yesterday in the ring at the Crystal Palace he was a grim, iron-jawed boxer, with a blow in each glove like the kick of an army mule.

FORMIDABLE FIGHT.

He amazed a huge crowd by defeating Charlie Hickman, the booth boxer who has been carrying all before him recently, after one of the fiercest battles seen in London for many a day.

Once he and Hickman floored each other with terrific punches and the Sunday-school teacher turned a somersault across the ring!

There was tremendous enthusiasm when Tucker was declared the winner.

Tucker, who is a splendidly built athlete, said after the fight that his mother, who was seriously ill, would be greatly cheered by his win.

MOTHER'S HERO.

In another heavy-weight bout, Seaman Tim Foley (Devonport) was knocked down no fewer than 17 times in seven rounds.

He displayed wonderful courage against Jack Pettifer, his 6ft. 6in. opponent. Though he spent most of the time going down and getting up he refused to retire. Finally his seconds threw in the towel.—"Daily Herald."

(Continued from Colmun 7.)

that "the defects noted will be removed by the time the next report is submitted. Since then no report seems to have ever been submitted.

AMENDMENTS LOST.

It may, however, be observed in connection with the affiliation of the Royal Institute of Science, that the Amendments moved by Dr. Viegas and Principal Kanitkar (1) to confine the activities of the Institute to the final examination for the B.Sc. degree only and (2) to transfer the control and management of the F.Y.A. Class to the Elphinstone College, were only lost by a narrow majority.

The Royal Institute could be developed along two lines:—

(1) The development can proceed along the lines of the presidency College, Calcutta, if the Government is obstinate and would not hand over the Institute to the University, on,

(2) along the lines of Post-graduate and Industrial Research only, so that it can handle the industrial problems of the country with the help of the Professors and of those students who have shown originality of thought during their post-graduate career. This is what is most needed.

On really fails to understand why an Institute built at an expense of nearly Rs. 18/ lakhs, fitted at a great cost, manned by a huge staff and maintained at an expense of nearly over two lakhs of Rupees (Rs. 2 lakhs annually), should at all be used for undergradute teaching, when that could be very well done by the other colleges.

A SUGGESTION.

The undergraduate teaching should, under the above circumstances, be forthwith transferred to the Elphinstone College, like what obtains at the Presidency College, Calcutta, and the Royal Institute should be handed over to the University, thus taking the place corresponding to that of the University College of Science and Technology, Calcutta, which latter is under the direct control and management of the Calcutta University. If the Royal Institute of Science is handed over to the University, a post-graduate council could bring under its control all the post-graduate teaching in the different colleges and make co-operation and co-ordination of all scientific research work all over the Presidency possible, as at Calcutta. The Science staff at the Elphinstone College, as well as of the other coleges affiliated to the University, could take part in the Research efforts and contributions over the Presidency, the Royal Institute under the University forming the Central of both Pure and Applied Science Research work. If this is achieved then only will the Institute fulfil its real functions and be of an material use to the Presidency.

(To Be Continued).

Technological Instruction In Bombay

PROPOSALS BEFORE THE UNIVERSITY

(BY DR. K. G. NAIK.)

It was as far back as 1903, just about a generation ago, that the Indian Universities Commission advocated that Government must come forward with liberal financial help for Post-graduate instruction and Research. It was felt that such provision was particularly required in the department of science, and the then Vice-Chancellor, The Rev. Dr. Mackichan, pleaded, in his convocation address 1903, for the establishment by the University of a School of Science, suggesting an endowment of Rs. 20/ lakhs, of which Rs. 10/ lakhs were to be raised from the public and the rest found by the Government. Lord Sydenham in his convocation address, 1907, urged:—

"a beneficent patron of learning could render no better aid to the advancement of science than by providing the University with first class Physical and Chemical Laboratories."

Mr. Enthoven, secretary to the Government of Bombay, in his letter of 18th Dec. 1906, spoke of blending the sound tracking of science with system of higher education under the direction of the University."

All the above clearly pointed to the idea of making the institute, when ready, a Univertity Institute. Hence the expectation was reasonably entertained by the University that the working of the Institute, when ready, would be entrusted to it.

EXPECTATION.

The Syndicate, therefore, thought that such an Institute should aim at:—

(a) Provision for post-graduate Instruction and Research only.
(b) Facilities for Research work in Pure and Applied Science;
(c) The creation of an atmosphere that will be conducive to the development of the Research spirit in Western India.

The Syndicate held that to employ the Institute mainly for the purpose of giving instructions in sciences required for the courses up to the B.Sc. degree, would be to ignore the higher purposes which this Institute can serve. The teaching of the above may as well be left to the individual colleges.

In support of the above may be cited the instance of the University College of Science and Technology, founded on the princely donations of the late Sir Taraknath Palit and Sir Rash Behari Ghosh, to the extent of Rs. 14/ lakhs and Rs. 21/ lakhs respectively and liberal contributions by the Government. The above College of Technology is handed over to the University of Calcutta and is under its direct management. The Bombay University, it was submitted by the University, should be similarly treated. It was pointed out by the University that Government funds were (and are) after all public funds and the University would be the agency by which these funds would be administered, and it is the best agency that could be found for the purpose. The Institute under the University management, is likely to become more popular and has greater chances of attracting further donations and assistance from the communities than it would have as a purely government Institution. There was a great future for the institution, when, through it, the University could link itself with the industrial life of the city and the presidency.

UNIVERSITY'S ATTITUDE.

The University at that time was willing to furnish a part of the recurring expenses of the Institute from the general fund and the interest on the balance of the present donations. The University also expected to secure further donations if the Institute became an University Institute.

Representatives of the Syndicate were, on the above representation being made, invited to wait on His Excellency on the 28th Dec. 1919, to discuss the proposed transfer of the Royal Institute of Science to the University. In a letter No. 5885, Education Department, of the 29th Dec. 1919, the Governor-in-Council, writes:—

"He fully appreciates the desire of the University to fulfill its normal function of teaching and hopes that time may come when this ambition may be wholly realised. He is not convinced of either the practicability or the desirability of effecting an immediate transfer of the institute. The Governor-in-Council is, therefore, of opinion that it is desirable that the Institute shuld enter upon its activities directly under the control of Governmenth in accordance with the wish of the donors, and that the question of its transfer to the university be postponed until it has been running for some time. The Government will, however, be prepared to give sympathetic consideration to a renewal of the present proposal at a future date. Meanwhile, in order to associate the University more closely with the Institute, Government have under contemplation the creation of an Advisory Board on which the University should be suitably represented.

SYNDICATE'S RESOLUTION.

The Director of Public Instruction then put in an application for the affiliation of the Royal Institute of Science in his letter No. 16611 dated the 19th February 1920. On this the Syndicate resolved that the application was premature in view of the incomplete condition of the fittings etc. The Director of Public Instructions renewed the application as per letter No. 14568 of 1920-21 dated 10th Dec. 1920. The Senate did not agree with the recommendation of the Syndicate to affiliate the Institute and resolved on the 14th June 1921, that the consideration of the subject be deferred till Government had appointed the Advisory Board and the Board had time to consider the various questions that arose in reference to the Institute during the discussion in the Senate. In the meantime the Elpinstone College was permitted to use the staff and the laboratories of the Elphinstone College for the purpose of the science classes. On the 19th August 1922, the University elected its representatives, and unanimously resolved:—

(1) That the Institute should primarily be a post-graduate Research Institute for both Pure and Applied Science.

(2) That the personality of the staff of the Institute should be such as would inspire enthusiasm and zeal for Research among their students, the members of this staff being themselves research workers in their special subjects.

(3) That the University may, at an early date, be entrusted under proper safeguards with the management, control and direction of the Institute, "that it may fulfil its natural function" and be endoured with a liberal grant as the University College of Science, Calcutta.

On this the Government resolved as communicated in a letter No. 1770 E. dated 8th Nov. 1922:—

(1) That both undergraduate and post-graduate teaching and Research will be carried on in the Royal Institute of Science.

(2) If the present staff and appliances are insufficient, any further staff and appliances that may be required will be provided as far as it is practicable to do so.

(3) If the undergraduate teaching is found to interfere with the post-graduate teaching and Research, the undergraduate teaching will be to that extent discontinued.

(4) That the Government will be glad to afford facilities to conduct Research by properly qualified persons provided the Principal of the Institute and the Advisory Committee considered them suitable for the purpose.

On the above resolution the Senate resolved on the 24th Jan. 1923 that the Syndicate should express its opinion. The Syndicate advised the Senate that it was not advisable to move in the matter for the present.

DR. VIEGAS' PROPOSAL.

In the meantime, Dr. Viegas submitted a resolution to the Syndicate, for being moved at a subsequent meeting of the Senate, that the Physics of the F.Y.A. course should not be taught at the Royal Institute of Science. The Senate, however, rejected this proposal.

The Director of Public Instruction again submitted fresh application, dated 16th Dec. 1925, for the affiliation of the Royal Institute of Science to the University. On the 10th July 1926, the Senate resolved to affiliate the Institute for five years, for examinations leading to the B.Sc. Degree (including the Intermediate Science) with the following in addition:—

"The Senate expect and desire that the main functions of the Institute as a place for Research work and advanced Science teaching will be kept in view and that the Institute will make a rapid progress in those directions."

On the motion of Dr. K. G. Naik, on May 3rd, 1926, the University Representatives on the Advisory Board, who did not submit their reports regularly, submitted their report on 4th May 1926, stating as under:—

"that the present provision made for Research work was not at all upto the mark of such as the University could reasonably to expect in what should be a model Institute of Research in the Presidency." They hope, however,

(Continued in Column 8.)

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GENEVA PUNDITS BUSY

French Plan Gives "Reality" To Disarmament Talks

The Geneva Correspondent of the "Spectator," London, wrote in mail week:

If it were not for the Far East, the Disarmament Conference would be monopolizing attention here, as it was meant to. As it is, a war that no one dares to call a war (because if this is real war, it brings the sanctions embodied in the League Covenant automatically into play) is in unchecked progress, and every speaker at the Conference feels impelled to explain why this makes the holding of the disarmament conclave more opportune, not less. Mr. Henderson, Sir John Simon and M. Tardieu have all expressed themselves in that sense, and no doubt, they are right, but the unsophisticated listener feels a little less convinced than he would like to be. The Shanghai conflict proves beyond question that armaments in irresponsible hands are the peril to humanity everyone always knew they were, but it also appears to demonstrate that the League can neither stop a conflict nor produce a victim of aggression. If that has to be admitted no State is going to renounce the weapons it may need for its protection at any moment.

But there is, of course, a fallacy, or the danger of a fallacy, in that argument. It is all too easy to talk of "the League" as though it were something different from the countries that compose it. The fact is, of course, that without them it is non-existent. What it does or leaves undone is what they collectively decide to do or not to do. As to the Council and the Shanghai fighting there is not much doubt in the mind of any Council member where the chief blame is. The fact that the proposals put forward by its four principal members, in conjunction with the United States, have been accepted at once by China and rejected, as regards some of the most important of them, by Japan indicates clearly in what direction the Council should take action if it takes action at all. But will it? Will Great Britain, or Italy or Germany, or France? The answer seems to be that they have not to the point where they would consider very seriously the withdrawal of Ambassadors and perhaps some form of economic boycott, if it were certain that the United States would act similarly and simultaneously. That, apparently, is not certain, and doubt and hesitation consequently prevails here. But the tension is considerable, and it is recognized that at any moment some new turn of events at Shanghai may make inaction no longer possible for the Council Powers.

LITVINOFF'S LONE VOICE.

Meanwhile, the Disarmament Conference, after starting somewhat lethargically, has been brought up sharp against realities by the issue of the French programme. That document is, as I write, the centre of all discussion, and is likely to remain so, at any rate until M. Litvinoff has the opportunity of telling the Conference what Russia wants. And Russia's view, after all, are not to be taken as seriously as France's. The first question asked, of course, is what France's motives were. Since this is a Disarmament Conference it seems at least conceivable that the motive was disarmament, but there is a class of critics which prefers to insist that M. Tardieu and the Cabinet behind him are simply executing an electoral manoeuvre designed to take the wind out of the Radicals' and Socialists' sails. On that it may be observed that persons who have been urging that the Conference be postponed till after the French elections, in the hope that the Left may by then be in power, have little reason to complain if the Right puts forward precisely the programme the Left would have adopted.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S WORDS RE-CALLED.

Whatever the motive, the fact remains that the Government of a Great Power, and incidentally, a Government of the Right, has put forward proposals which, however you may look at them, do unquestionably involve a limitation of national sovereignty in the interests of international authority. No one, so far as I know, has quoted in connection with the French plan the last of President Wilson's Fourteen Points:—"A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants, for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small States alike." But that is what President Wilson said. The Allied Powers accepted thirteen of the points, including this one, without qualification or reserve when the Armistice was signed, and what France is asking is simply that the Fourteenth Point be carried out in all its reasonable implications.

FRENCH PROPOSALS.

As to opinion at Geneva, there are those who dismiss the whole French scheme as fantastic. There are more, I think, who feel that at any rate the first part, providing for the transfer of heavy bombing aeroplanes to the League and the internationalization of civil aviation, represents something both practical and valuable. The same may be said of the suggestion that an international police force shall be made available at any moment by an undertaking by each State to maintain a small contingent of its naval, military and air forces for League service in case of need. To have it understood once for all that such contingents were available without further negotiation or discussion might be of immense value to the Council at a moment of crisis.

Other of the French proposals, for example, the suggestion that only those States should be allowed to retain heavy guns, large submarines and ships of over 10,000 tons who are ready to put them at the disposal of the League in case of need, are much more open to criticism. The Federation of the League of Nations Associations' plan, put forward by Lord Cecil, providing for the prohibition of all these aggressive weapons, as in the case of Germany, is far simpler, though, of course, too drastic for any ready acceptance of it to be probable. But Sir John Simon moved in the direction of the Cecil plan from another angle when he urged the abolition of submarines and declared himself ready for a reduction in the side of ships and guns.

SECURITY.

But the fundamental feature of the French plan is its handling of the security issue. France is of course, as insistent about that as ever, but it was a new note that M. Tardieu struck when he declared (I give the literal translation of his words): "Our aim is to build on the basis of the Covenant, not to seek new bases." That creates an interesting situation. Many States, Great Britain among them, have set their faces firmly (since Locarno) against the conclusion of any new security agreements. But none of them, certainly not Great Britain, have proposed to repudiate the engagements they assumed deliberately and open-eyed when they signed the Covenant in 1919. If France says the Covenant gives her the security she wants, and on the strength of it she will both limit and reduce her forces, and hand over one type of weapon to the League, then it becomes a question of making sure that we and France and other States all interpret the Covenant in the same way. That may be the next important task to undertake.

Altogether there is a distinctly more hopeful atmosphere in Geneva than there was a week ago. The conviction that the Conference cannot be allowed to fail is growing more universal and more intense, and the French memorandum, good or bad, popular or unpopular, has very definitely imparted a sense of reality into the Conference. To which I may add that the remarkable demonstration of last Saturday, when petitions were presented from women, the Churches, students and Labour, has made a deep impression on delegates. The cleavage of opinion are thinner than they were.

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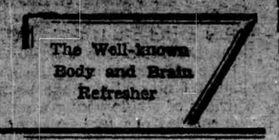

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY

Indian Franchise Committee to meet at Town Hall 11-30 a. m.

WEDNESDAY, March 9.

Bombay Races: Spring Meeting. Third Day.

THURSDAY, March 10.

Sheriff's Garden Party in honour of the Marquess of Lothian and members of the Indian Franchise Committee, "Premodyan," Love Lane, Byculla, 5 p.m.

"Jame-Jamshed," centenary celebration, Sir C. J. Hall, 6 p.m.

Domestic Occurence

DEATH.

COLLACO:—Vincent, the infant son of Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Collaco. Funeral leaves their residence De Montes Building, Cavel at 5 p.m. to-day (Tuesday) for Sewree Cemetry.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 Noon: Selection of Gramophone Records; 9-20 p.m.: Popular Songs by Master Vasant.

POSTAL NOTICE:—Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan per S.S. "Rawalpindi" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 10th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENT:—The Homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Narkunda" with the mails from Bombay of the 27th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 8 p.m. on the 6th instant and left there at midnight the same day.

DNYAN-PRASARAK MANDALI: A public lecture in English will be delivered under the auspices of the above Society to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Public Hall, by Prof. R. H. Dastur, "Is man born or made? What does Science say?" The lecture will be illustrated by the Lantern.

D. T. MOOLJEE DISPENSARY: The total number of patients treated in the Damodher Thackersey Mooljee Charitable Dispensaries, two, at Ripon Road, and one, at Kalachowki Road during the month of February 1932 was 1503 out of whom 1322 were males and 181 were females including Children.

TEXTILE WORKERS' MEETING:—A public meeting of Kurla Mill workers will be held on the Maidan near the Bombay Textile Labour Union Office, Kurla, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) (to-day) Tuesday, when several Labour leaders including Messrs. Abdul Majid, S. C. Mhapankar, V. H. Joshi, Mrs. Ushabai Dange, Dr. Gavande and others will speak. Another meeting of Bombay Mill workers will be held at Naigaon on Friday the 11th inst. at 6 P.M. (S.T.) on the Y. M. C. A. Maidan opposite Spring Mill (Morbaug), under the auspices of the above Committee.

VIII All-India Medical Conference

The eighth All-India Medical Conference will be held in Calcutta during the ensuing Easter holidays. Subjects concerning the vital interest to the medical profession in India and the formation of Indian Medical Council will be discussed in the Conference. Scientific Section of the Conference and the Exhibition will, no doubt, afford every medical man a good opportunity to know the advancement made in this country in medical science. In order to make this Conference thoroughly representative of the medical profession of India it is requested that all members of the profession should join the Conference and take part in the deliberations. For particulars regarding accommodation etc., please write to the Secretary, 67, Dharmatala Street, Calcutta.

MEDICAL EXHIBITION.

In connection with the All-India Medical Conference a Medical Exhibition will be held in Calcutta during the next Easter holidays. It is expected that medical men from all parts of India will attend the Conference. It will afford a very good opportunity to dealers and manufacturers of medical requisites to exhibit their products. Those who are willing to take stalls at the Exhibition will please write for particulars to the Secretary, Exhibition Committee, 67, Dharmatala Street, Calcutta.

NOTICE

I hereby beg to inform the public that the Journal called Gomanta, printed and published by Lewis das Dores Silva, at the Dole Printing Works, is no longer edited by me from and on 1st Day of March 1932. I hereby notify the public that I have no connection with this journal and that nobody is authorised to use my name in connection with the said Journal.

TERENCE NUNES.

Bombay, 7th day of March,

Merchants' Protest Meeting Against Ordinance Raj Banned

GAGGING ORDER SERVED ON MR. MANU SUBEDAR AND 50 OTHERS

The meeting convened by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to protest against the Ordinance regime and to demand the unconditional release of Mahatma Gandhi which was to be held in the Chamber Hall today (Tuesday) has been abandoned.

The gagging order served by the Police Commissioner on Mr. Manu Subedar, President-elect of the meeting and 50 other city merchants, who are members of the Chamber restraining them from holding or attending any protest meeting, has left no alternative to the Committee of the Chamber but to cancel the meeting.

WHAT NEXT?

The Committee is of the opinion that the meeting cannot be held without involving the Chamber in a conflict with Government and that the notices served on the individual members is a regular ban on the meeting itself. It has, however, addressed circular letters to all the Associations concerned inviting their opinion on the order and asking for suggestions as to what should be done next.

CHAMBER TO SIGN ITS DEATH WARRANT?

Some of the members of the Chamber who describes the Commissioner's order as an open attempt "to stifle the voice of the merchants," it appears, are moving at the next quarterly meeting of the Chamber, which comes off in the last week of March, a resolution that the Indian Merchants' Chamber must cease functioning "as there can be no honourable and respectable existence under the Ordinances."

It appears that under the resolution of the Committee of the Chamber passed on January 4, it was decided that if the meeting was banned by Government, then it should not be held. In accordance to that resolution the meeting has to be dropped.

POLICE BAN ON PROTEST MEETING

Order Served On 50 Merchants Representing 27 Associtions

MONDAY, 3 p.m.

As reported in our Sunday's issue, at an urgent meeting of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, held on Saturday last, it was decided to hold the Bombay Merchants' protest meeting in connection with the Ordinances, on Tuesday (March 8) at 5 p.m. in the rooms of the Chamber itself, as no other suitable place was available.

There is a sensational development in the matter. It seems the Bombay police are bent on not allowing the meeting to be held at all anywhere. Notices were served by the police on 50 persons who are members of the commercial associations affiliated to the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, to-day (Monday) prohibiting them from holding, attending, or participating in meetings that might be held in the city with a view to protest against the action of the Government or recommending the withdrawal of certain orders of the Government.

This notice issued by the Commissioner of Police is to remain in force for a month, and is issued under Section 4 of Ordinance II of 1932. It is also served on Mr. Manu Subedar, President-elect of the protest meeting.

TEXT OF THE ORDER.

The following is the full text of the order: "Whereas I, Sir Patrick Kelly, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, am satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for believing that you have acted or are about to act in a manner prejudicial to the public safety and peace and in furtherence of a movement prejudicial to the public safety and peace, now therefore,

"I, in exercise of powers duly conferred on me, do hereby order that you shal abstain from all acts in furtherance of the civil disobedience movement, and more particularly that you shall abstain from participation in the convening hold or from attendance at any meeting at which the lawful acts or orders of the Government of Bombay or some other Government by law established in British India are to be protested against, condemned or disapproved, or the annulment, cancelation or withdrawal of such acts or orders is to be recommended, advocated, suggested or advised, or any meeting at which action of a like or similar nature is taken or proposed to be taken, whether such meeting be convened or held on March 8, 1932, or on any date previous or subsequent thereto whatever time or place or be convened or held by or at the instance or under the auspices of all or any of the following associations.

Namely, the Indian Merchants' Chamber, the Bombay Country Fancy and Grey Piecegoods Merchants' Association, the Bombay Hosiery Merchants' Association, the African Shippers' Association, the Yarn Merchants' Association, the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Ltd., The Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association, Ltd., the Bombay Shroff Association, the Grain Merchants' Association, the Seeds Traders' Association, the Gum Merchants' Association, the Bombay Karek Bazar and Meva Merchants' Association, the Malbar Kariana Merchants' Association, the Mudy Bazar Kariana Merchants' Association, the Kariana Merchants' Association, the Deccan Merchants' Association, the German Silver Merchants' Association, the Copper and Brassware Merchants' Association, the Bombay Bullion Exchange Ltd., the All-India Match Manufacturers' Association, the Butter Merchants' Association, the Bombay Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, the Bombay Merchants' Association, the Glass Bangles Merchants' Association, the Sugar Merchants' Association, the Chemists and Druggists Association, the Diamond Merchants' Association, or of any other association so long as this order remains in force."

There are 27 associations mentioned in the order, which had been served on their presidents and vice-presidents.

MERCHANTS MEET AGAIN.

It is understood the merchants on whom the notices have been served are meeting this (Monday) evening to discuss the situation.

ENGINEER RELIEVED OF HIS CASH

Midnight Motor Ride And And Its Sequel

How an electrical engineer was bodily lifted by four persons at the dead of night on Friday and after removing him to a distance how the party relieved him of the cash on his person was narrated in the court of Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala, Presidency Magistrate, Third court on Monday.

The victim of this robbery was Mr. Coelho an electrical engineer. The incident took place on Friday night and the police have arrested two persons, Jivan Bhaga and Kara Bhaga.

REMAND APPLICATION GRANTED

Sub-Inspector Paranjpey produced the two accused in the court and applied a remand of both of them in police custody till March 17. In the course of his application the police officer stated that on Friday night Mr. Coelho was going in his car along Rampart Row. When he reached the corner of Rampart Row and Bake House Lane the engine of his car failed and he got out of the car to examine it. Just when he was examining the engine, a party of four men appeared on the scene and lifted him bodily. They removed him near the Great Western Building and there relieved him of all the money he had. All the four members of the party then decamped.

The police on being informed made inquiries and arrested the two accused. The Magistrate granted the remand application.

All-India Shia Conference

Mr. S. Mojiz Hasan, Hon. General Secretary, All-India Shia Conference, writes:—

"Gentlemen desirous of sending any Resolutions to be moved at the next annual session of the All-India Shia Conference to be held at Lahore on the 24th to 26th inst. may send them to me as the Secretary of the Subjects Committee up to the 15th inst. they should be sent to the Office of the All-India Shia Conference, Victoria Street, Lucknow, and thereafter to the Camp of the Secretary, All-India Shia Conference, Moghi gate, Lahore."

Franchise, Foundation On Which Responsible Government Rests

(Continued from page 1.)

quently from representatives of the Deccan Merchants' Association.

WEEKS' PROGRAMME.

The following programme for the remainder of this Week has been provisionally drawn up Minor alterations may be made later:—

Tuesday, 8th, morning—Examination of (1) Mr. Turner, Reforms Officer, (2) Council Muslim Party (Messrs. Miran Mahamad Shah, M.L.C. J. S. Kadri, M.L.C. and Hussain Ali Rahimtullah, M.L.C., afternoon—Examination of (1) Mr. Nikaljay Somwanshya Society and Depressed Class Indian Association). The Bahiskrat Hitkarni Sabha (one representative) and Mr. L. B. Nayak (Depressed Classes Mission Society of India), (2) Mr. Balu Babaji Palwankar, (3) Representative of Bombay Textile Labour Union.

Wednesday, 9th morning. Further discussion of questionnaire with provincial Franchise Committee; afternoon—Examination of one representative each of (1) Sardars and Inamdars Central Association and the Working Committee of the Sardars and Inamdars and Watandars Conference together with Sardar Bhasaheb, M.L.C. Thakor of Kerwada, (2) One representative of Indian Christian Association, Poona, with Rev. Mr. Modak, M.L.C. (3) Representative of Maharashtra Hindu Sabha, Poona.

Thursday, 10th, morning discussion between Indian Franchise Committee and provincial Government; afternoon—Examination of the representative of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council.

LADIES' EVIDENCE.

Friday, 11th, morning—further discussion of questionnaire with Provincial Franchise Committee; afternoon—Examination of (1) Mrs. Hamid Ali and Dr. Mrs. Sukthankar, (2) Lady Educational Officer, (3) Representatives of Maratha Educational Conference (Messrs. Navle, Shinde and Vandekar and one representative of the Karnatak).

Saturday, 12th, morning.—Further discussion of questionnaire with Provincial Franchise Committee.

On Sunday the 13th a visit will be paid to certain villages in the neighbourhood of Bombay. The first four days of next week will be devoted to discussions here with representatives from the Central Provinces.

BOYS PARADE STREETS WITH BLACK FLAGS

Some of the schools in Bombay were closed on Monday and had to be guarded by the police following the black flag demonstrations. The students staged walk-outs and shouted "Lothian Go Back" and other slogans. Many of them paraded the streets carrying black flags.

The Elphinstone High School at Dhobi Talao was the scene of noisy demonstrations. A procession of students belonging to other schools arrived there and wanted the boys of the Elphinstone School to join in the hartal. Some of the boys, it is stated, threw stone at the building with the result that a teacher was injured and the glass panes of a window were smashed. Three students were arrested by the police who after dispersing the demonstrators guarded the school.

LOTHIAN COMMITTEE PROGRAMME.

The Indian Central Franchise Committee will re-assemble at the Town Hall (not at the Council Library Hall) at 11-30 a. m. to-day (Tuesday).

(RECEPTION TO LOTHIAN COMMITTEE ON PAGE 12)

PORTUGUESE E. AFRICA FOR PORTUGUESE?

Appeal To India Govt. To Intervene

The Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, Bombay, is telegraphically informed by its representative at Beira that a proposed new Ordinance in Portuguese East Africa would force all business houses to employ 75 per cent. Portuguese subjects. In view of the fact that several thousands Portuguese subjects find livelihood in Bombay and elsewhere in India and on British Indian ships, the Association has requested the Government of India to intervene in order to safeguard the legitimate rights of British subjects.

SOCIAL & PERSONAL.

The Marquess of Lothian, The Marquess and The Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava, the Hon. Mary Pickford, Sir John Kerr, Er Ernest Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Butler, Major J. Milner and Mr. J. C. Laithwaite arrived at Government House, Bombay, on Monday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes attended the Horse Show on Monday.

MAGISTRATE REBUKES POLICE OFFICER

Accused Not Brought In Time

Out of the six women arrested at the Stock Exchange two were tried and convicted by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Monday before the court rose for lunch. In the afternoon when the court clerk called out the names of the other four pickets they were not present in the court. Similarly the students arrested at the Elphinstone High School were found to be absent when their names were called out in the court.

REBUKE TO POLICE.

The Magistrate administering a stern rebuke to a police officer said "why are not the accused brought to court. They should have been here two minutes before the court time. Such things should never happen in the future."

Five minutes later all the accused in question were brought to the court room from the police lock-up but the cases against them could not be heard as the police officer who was to give evidence was not present. The cases were, therefore, postponed to Tuesday.

STUDENTS BAILED OUT

Two advocates appeared on behalf of the two student accused and applied for bail. The accused are charged for being members of an unlawful assembly. The Magistrate ordered them to be released on a bail of Rs. 50 each.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS: The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi" with the Mails from London of 25th ultimo arrived at Aden at 10-30 a. m. on the 6th instant and left there at 3/30 p. m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday the 11th instant.

The "Rawalpindi" will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at 10 a. m. the same day.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Shunko Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on March 6 and is due to arrive on March 10.

Steamer "Clanmacwhirter" arrived at Suez on the morning of 5th instant.

The Clan Line steamer "Clanmacvicar arrived in London on the evening of 4th instant.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATES.

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Bombay Chronicle.")

T. T. ON LONDON.

New York March 7.

To-day's Closing	3.53-3/4
Difference	+3/4

T. T. ON NEW YORK.

London, March 7.

To-day's Opening	3.53
To-day's Closing	3.53 3/4
Difference	+3/4

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau 381, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

MAY.

New York, March 7.

Previous Closing Rate	7.09
To-day's Opening Rate	7.07
Difference	—2
To-day's Closing Rate	7.04
Difference	—5

Broach Expectations Rs. 222-0-0

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MAY.

Liverpool, March 7.

Previous Closing Rate	5.32
To-day's Opening Rate	5.33
Difference	Unchanged.
To-day's Closing Rate	5.30
Difference	—2

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, March 7.

Silver Ready	19 1/16
Lower	—2 an.
Silver Forward	19 1/4
Lower	—1 an.

Market:—America sold.

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, March 7.

	Rs. a. p.
Silver Spot	58 4 0
Silver Fagan	58 13 0
Gold Spot	28 10 0
Gold Fagan	28 8 0

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC COMPANIES

Figures Of Gross Earnings

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Ltd., Agents for the following three Hydro-Electric Companies report that the gross earnings of the said Companies for the month of February 1932 and for the eight months of the current fiscal year ended February 29, 1932, subject to adjustments, were as follows:—

	For Feb. 1932. Rs.
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited	3 93 532
Andhra Valley Power Supply Company Ltd.	5,52,983
Tata Power Company Limited	4,69,245

	For current fiscal year to Feb. 29, 1932 Rs.
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company Limited	36,72,634
Andhra Valley Power Supply Company, Ltd.	41,67,401
Tata Power Company Limited	39,04,215

Mr. G. Wiles Nominated To Bombay Council

A Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary published on Monday states:

Mr. G. Wiles, being an official, has been nominated a member of the Bombay Legislative Council in place of Dr. A. Da Gama resigned.

THE RIALTO TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

A PICTURE AS BIG AS ITS NAME

TRANSATLANTIC

WITH A GREAT CAST INCLUDING

EDMUND LOWE --- GRETA NISSEN

JOHN HALLIDAY, MYRNA LOY, LOIS MORAN

Smart Story, Cosmopolitan Setting, Absorbing Mystery and Amazing Climax.

Also MACK SENNETT COMEDY.

PATHE CINEMA

THE BIGGEST LAUGH YET!

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

THE KING OF LAUGHTER IN HIS GREATEST OF ALL

CITY LIGHTS

COMMENCING SAT., 12TH MARCH

PATHE'S ANNIVERSARY PROGRAMME

HAVE YOU BOOKED YET!

PATHE CINEMA. TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10

SECOND WEEK

ADVENTURE! LOVE! ROMANCE!

HILARIOUS COMEDY!

BEAUTIFUL SONG!

Samuel Goldwyn presents ONE HEAVENLY NIGHT

EVELYN LAYE JOHN BOLES & LEON ERROL

UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE

IT'S A GRAND SHOW

Book now at S. Rose & Co., or Theatre.

AT LAST!

JOAN CRAWFORD

In a Picture as Daring as the Star herself—

THIS MODERN AGE

SHELL DAZZLE YOU IN THIS FRANK DRAMA OF

Pleasure-Mad Youth!

NEXT SATURDAY

THE CAPITOL

GORGEOUS GLITTERING GLAMOROUS

NORMA SHEARER

GRIPS ALL BOMBAY!

THE CAPITOL

Bombay's Leading Talkie House TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

NORMA SHEARER

In M.-G.-M.'s Drama of a Woman who wanted to taste all Life!

A FREE SOU

A FREE SOU

The Picture that won the 1931 Motion Picture Academy Award for—

LIONEL BARRYMOR

Included In The Great Cast

CLARK GABLE LESLIE HOWARD

IMPORTANT NOTE:

The Picture is so startlingly Human that you will leave the Theatre feeling you have seen a woman's innermost soul for the first time in your life!

ALSO A NEW CARTOON OF

FLIP THE FROG

FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

PLANS OPEN. 'PHONE 20422.

BOOK NOW.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1932.

MORE MELANCHOLY OPTIMISM

The Budget speech of the Finance Member in the Assembly on Monday was a star turn in optimism. He is the super-optimist. In the midst of the depression which hangs in a gloomy cloud over the country at large and every home and individual in it he keeps on repeating that the position is sound and hopeful, in the hope presumably, that hearing it said so often we shall begin to believe it. He tells us "not to belittle such elements of good fortune as have come to us" and assures us that we have "emerged from the storm stronger than before," and, while casually admitting that there are still difficulties to be overcome, he declares that "If the Indian public would co-operate in a common effort with Government, this could be done more surely and more easily but we are determined that it shall be done."

THE FIFTH REASON.

When we come to examine the position closely, there does not seem to be anything to relieve the melancholy catalogue of miscalculations and deficits which Sir George Schuster presented to the Assembly in such cheerful humour, but the questionable success of the stroke of policy which has drawn out the reserves of gold from the country and for the time being steadied the ship. But this we are unregenerate enough to believe is only a temporary measure of relief due to fortuitous circumstances. We are sceptical of the prospect of avoiding the rocks on which the present currency policy of the Government must, according to its critics, eventually founder. Sir George Schuster enunciated four plausible reasons why Government should not accept the advice of their critics and themselves buy the gold which it is good for the people to sell and use the opportunity to build up reserves for starting a Reserve Bank, which is the sovereign remedy. The reasons stated separately are plausible enough but taken as a whole appear to be somewhat contradictory of one another. But Sir George Schuster omitted to mention the fifth and—shall we say—the most important reason—that England wants all the gold that India can send her.

THE RESERVOIR FALLACY.

We gladly pay our tribute to the ingenuity with which the Finance Member makes the best of a Budget which is about as bad as it can be from any point of view. His analogy of the reservoir which exists to supplement the deficiency in the flow of exports to balance imports and external payments is ingenious but the analogy does not hold water. He declares that the reservoir is performing exactly its proper function of equalising the flow, but will the reservoir continue automatically to perform this function, and is it actually performing this function or is it being drawn upon for another purpose. We are inclined to agree with the writer of our "City Notes" when he points out that the flow of gold into India during the past ten years represents what the country has taken in on account of the increase in our sterling obligations and not our net surplus of exports. At the best we are parting with this gold not to repay these obligations but to pay interest on them.

TIME WILL SHOW.

Sir George Schuster, after exhausting his resources in the way of plausible answers to his critics, resorts desperately to assertion. "In any case," he says, "whatever our critics say, we can assert with the greatest assurance that the present position is sound." So we may leave it at that. Time will show, and will not take very long about it, who is right. In the meanwhile, it may not be without point to remind Sir George Schuster that this temporary triumph about which he is so perky does not wholly or in any way enable us to share the great assurance with which he presents us with a Budget which provides for an estimated surplus of Rs. 2.15 crores at the end of the current year. Last year he budgetted for expenditure of Rs. 134.86 against revenue of Rs. 134.87. By September he discovered that he would have to face deficits of over 19 crores in each of the years 1931-32 and 1932-33. He revised his estimates, imposed fresh taxation and rebudgetted for a deficit of Rs. 10.17 crores in 1931-32 and a surplus of Rs. 5.23 crores in 1932-33. He now presents the country with a deficit of Rs. 13.66 crores for the year past and announces a surplus of Rs. 2.15 crores only for the current year. In six months he is out by four crores, but we are asked to accept his forecast of a surplus of Rs. 2.15 crores at the end of 1932-33!

A SORRY PROSPECT.

We do not feel, and there is no reason to feel, confident that his expectations of the future are more likely to be realised than were his expectations in the past. He is himself supremely satisfied with the results he has produced and thinks that "when practically every Government in the world is having to show very heavy deficits we may justifiably regard the Indian financial position as comparatively sound". With the purchasing power of the people, as he admits, enormously decreased, with Customs revenue showing no signs whatever of revival, but, as he again admits, in a condition of steady decline and his blunt declaration that he cannot look to the broad-shouldered to bear any more burdens, we are faced in the near future with the alternative of placing fresh burdens on the masses of the population. The Government are alone in finding ground for optimism in such a sorry prospect.

Assurance And Practice!

We would like to know whether the Ordinances are being administered according to the lines of policy laid down by the Government of India and endorsed by the Secretary of State or whether the Government of Bombay have been given freedom of action to go to whatever lengths they think fit in suppressing the activities, not of civil resisters but of critics of the Government and the Ordinance regime. Sir Samuel Hoare was at great pains to assure the House of Commons that the Government had not suppressed expression of opinion by censorship. "The action taken", he said, "had been designed for one purpose alone, namely, to stop incentives to disorder and terrorism and not to stifle expression of opinion." It is amazing in the face of this solemn assurance to Parliament by the Minister responsible for policy in India to find that Sir Patrick Kelly, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has issued an order to fifty businessmen in the City, which, after the usual paraphernalia about the public safety and peace, orders them to abstain from, "participation in the convening or holding or from attendance at any meeting at which the lawful acts or orders of the Government of Bombay or some other Government by law established in British India are to be protested against, condemned or disapproved, or the annulment, cancellation or withdrawal of such acts or orders is to be recommended, advocated, suggested or advised, or any meeting at which action of a like or similar nature is taken or proposed to be taken, whether such meeting be convened or held or March 8, 1932, or on any date previous or subsequent thereto at whatever time or place or be convened or held by or at the instance or under the auspices of all or any of the following associations."

It will be noted that not only are the individuals concerned ordered not to hold or attend the meeting already fixed for to-day but they are comprehensively prohibited from holding or attending any meeting of any kind at any time during a period of one month which has for its object any protest, criticism or condemnation of the policy or acts of Government. If this is not "stifling public expression of opinion", perhaps Sir Patrick Kelly will be able to explain what is. In the meanwhile we must give him credit for presenting the public, we presume with the sanction and on the initiative of the Government, with the most ironical comment that has yet been expressed on Sir Samuel Hoare's declaration that the Government had received representations from businessmen that "in their view the emergency powers were essential and inevitable and were being used with caution and moderation". Irony merges into comedy and even farce when we turn to the passage of the Government of India's circular of instructions to the Provincial Governments, pointing out that "some of the powers contained in the Ordinances are drastic and the Government of India attach great importance to control by the Local Governments of their exercise". It would seem that it is the Local Government that stands in need of control if there is any meaning in the assurances given by the Secretary of State.

We refrain from saying all that might be said of the futility of action of this kind, whatever its object may be since it would be merely to reiterate what is obvious to everyone but the authorities responsible for this order. But if the Government can persuade themselves that a meeting of the kind that was to be held to-day for the objects defined and publicly announced is prejudicial to the public safety and peace and in furtherance of a movement prejudicial thereto, then the worst that has been said of the danger of such powers existing in the hands of executive authority does not seem to meet the actual needs of the case. We trust we shall be spared in the future the infliction of assurances that there is no intention of stifling expression of public opinion and that there is nothing in these ordinances or the manner of their application which need cause any apprehension to law-abiding persons.

REACTIONARIES' CONSPIRACY

"Advance" unearthed and published last week a secret document which purported to be the property of the European "Royalists" of Calcutta. This document, marked "very private and confidential" and "not for publication in any way," reviews the manoeuvres of the European at the last session of the Round Table Conference, their views on reforms and safeguards and their future plans of action. Intended to be secret, it is candid and in consequence shows what these European gentry mean by reforms.

Very frankly they say: "It must not be supposed that when we agree that reforms are necessary, we advocate democratic reform in every province. All we mean is such change in the system of Government as will improve its efficiency". One does not need to be told what these European "Royalists" mean by efficiency. They object to Dyarchy mainly because it "has heavily loaded the dice in favour of Hindus and sets a premium on unconstitutional agitation and has made it extremely difficult for the Central Government to act forcefully and quickly except under special Ordinances". They would, therefore, substitute a sort of provincial autonomy, not necessarily democratic, loaded with many safeguards. But even then, "voluntary settlement of the communal problem is an essential prelude even to Provincial Autonomy." That is not all. As a set off against Provincial Autonomy "the position of the Central Government must be strengthened in order to prevent any possibility of open defiance of the Central Government by the Provinces, and no inauguration of Provincial Autonomy can be contemplated till this strengthening has been achieved." Any measure of responsibility at the Centre "must depend, among other things, upon the success of Provincial Autonomy, after a fair trial."

The most amazing part of the document is that which reveals the relations between the European and the Muslim Members of the R. T. Conference. It says: "One word about the Moslems. They were a solid and enthusiastic team ..... Sir Ali Imam, the Nationalist Moslem, caused no division.....

They promised us support and they gave it in full measure. In return they asked us that we should not forget their economic plight in Bengal, that we should 'without pampering them' do what we can to find places for them in European firms, so that they may have a chance to improve their material position and the general standing of their community."

We sincerely hope the above is not a faithful account of the terms settled between the European and the Muslim members of the Conference, that the bargain about jobs is a gross misrepresentation and that the exact unpublished terms of the settlement will be duly published by some responsible Muslim member of the Conference.

"PENSION IS DEFERRED PAY"

Does Not The Dyer Test Apply To Indian Cases?

"By "LEX.")

The forfeiture, according to a recent Associated Press message, of the monthly pension of Rs. 40 of Mr. Chowdhari, formerly clerk of Tippera Collectorate and father of Miss Suniti Chowdhari, who has been convicted of the Stevens' murder and sentenced to transportation for life, would appear to be one of the most remarkable cases in which retired Government servants have been subjected to the most severe treatment and perhaps the highest penalty available, under specific circumstances of the case, in the form of deprivation of pension "earned during the tenure of office."

DECISION IN DYER'S CASE.

Cases very much similar to, if not exactly on all fours with, Mr. Chowdhari's, have, from time to time, been reported, especially during the last Civil Disobedience Movement, and a majority of them were merely those of the temporary withholding of pensionary payment. For one thing, the act of either suspension or forfeiture of pension earned by retired Government employees involves the well-known principle that both the Houses of Parliament in Great Britain have accepted, namely, that pension is deferred pay earned by the pensioner in virtue of active service rendered in the past and that it is not to be affected by post-retirement conditions or in consequence of any other circumstance The case of General Dyer of Amritsar fame, is a classic one, although we must remember that the "error of judgment" of which he was found guilty, was an incident of his active service. Yet the "deferred pay" principle was applied to his case and he was allowed to draw his pension till his death.

OLD RULING SUPERCEDED?

The principle of deferred pay underlying the system of pensions for Government employees is a sound one, based as it is on the consideration of equity of a fundamental character and any act of executive authority that involves its breach renders itself remarkable in so far as it offends its own well-established previous ruling. I do not know under what legal authority action was taken in Mr. Chowdhari's case, and whether due consideration was given to the rights of pensioners. I do not know either that the case is covered by any of the provisions of misconduct as applied to Government pensioners. But the circumstances of forfeiture of the pension so far reported consist of (1) the daughter's taking part in the Civil Disobedience and other allied movements with her father's cognisance "last year," (2) wilful failure to check her tendencies, and (3) refusal to help the police after the murder.

HOARE'S "IZZAT."

It must be stated at the outset that no consideration coloured by political bias should enter into what appears to me to be a purely non-political issue that moreover affects the essential prestige of governmental authority—a prestige which the Secretary of State for India describes as remaining supreme and unaffected by considerations other than those of law and justice—and the question must be raised whether, in depriving a retired Government servant of (non-technically) subordinate rank of what would appear to be his main and legitimate source of income earned moreover in virtue of past and certainly loyal services rendered during his term of office, that prestige is enhanced.

EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCES.

It is not the purpose of this criticism to plead Mr. Chowdhari's case for leniency or to enter into the details or discussion of the grounds on which the Bengal Government, presumably in consultation of the Government of India, took action. But one must at the same time, stress the fact that every judicial latitude is shown to the individual whose case is considered and it may not be presumptuous to inquire whether the last year's incident in relation to the specific act deserving of forfeiture of pension is relevant at all. The other reason given, again, involves effectiveness, not to say propriety, of parental authority. Obviously, it has certain limitations that need hardly be catalogued. The exercise of parental authority is not merely a problem calling for Mr. Harold Laski's genius for intellectual elucidation or appreciation of what are called canons of propriety of British or neo-Roman jurisprudence. Even presuming that the parent took the view that is common amongst educated classes, and respected the sanctity of individual freedom and failed, as is alleged, to co-operate with the police subsequently in preparation of the case, does he deserve such punishment? Does past and pensionable service become non-existent and nullified in consequence of such an act? Are there no extenuating circumstances in favour of a more lenient consideration of the case?

Notes of the Day

Towards Communal Settlement.

The support accorded to the Moonje-Rajah Pact by several Sikh leaders is a move in the right direction. The general resolutions adopted by the joint conference of Hindu and Sikh leaders are sound in principle, but, if insisted on too literally, may make the solution of the whole communal question very difficult. What is essential now is an acceptable settlement which is not inimical to national unity, even though it may not be logically perfect. It would be best for Nationalists not to commit themselves irrevocably to details at a time when Congress leaders are absent in jail. One of the resolutions of the conference in question is to the effect that in any scheme of protection of minorities by reservation of seats the representation of any minority community in any Provincial Legislature should, under no circumstances, be fixed on its proportion to the population of the province. This is a curious resolution and one would like to know what is a fitter basis for reservation than population.

Women Prisoners.

The fast increasing number of women prisoners, one of the notable features of the Civil Disobedience campaign, has created a problem in jail administration which Government will do well to deal with sympathetically in their own interests. The "thali" incident in Telicherry should warn Provincial Governments against any highhandedness in dealing with women in police or jail custody. Certain questions in the Legislative Assembly have elicited the fact that recently several women prisoners were transferred from Delhi to Lahore without any female escort and that a Sub-Inspector travelled in the same compartment with the prisoners. What is worse, to the straight question whether Government proposed hereafter to see that women prisoners are accompanied during their transference only by female escort, Government gave the evasive reply that "the usual practice is that female prisoners are accompanied by a female warder when there is only one prisoner." It is quite possible and, more than that, necessary for Government to see that women prisoners, whether they be one or more, are accompanied by a female escort when they are transferred from one jail to another.

A Swadeshi Fair.

The Meerut District Board has set a good example by resolving that "in view of the economic and political situation in the country" the local Manchandi Fair this year should be exclusively reserved for encouragement of trade in goods manufactured in India. This example deserves to be emulated by other Local Bodies in the country. Such bodies may also appoint special committees to devise ways and means of promoting Swadeshi and Prohibition directly and indirectly, despite the opposition, if any, of vested interests. Local Self-governing Bodies cannot disclaim all responsibility in the task of safeguarding the economic and political interests of the country. For, unless these interests are duly safeguarded by all who have a real stake in the country, local Self-government must be more or less nominal.

Liquor Interests' Combine.

Official and semi-official messages often state that at several excise auction sales this year higher proceeds have been realised than last year. This is not very surprising, if it is borne in mind how accommodating the Excise authorities and other liquor interests have been to each other this year. Besides, the last year was exceptional inasmuch as liquor revenue had already fallen very low. The proceeds of auction sales this year, even where they are slightly higher than last year, must be very low as compared with the proceeds of previous years. For instance, the Excise proceeds in Ratnagiri District this year are about Rs. 25,000 more than last year but about Rs. 88,000 less than in the previous year. Finally, it is one thing for a liquor seller to make a high bid under pressure but quite a different thing to recover the money staked. The people will not fail to redouble their efforts to fight liquor and liquor interests.

A Correction

We regret that in our issue of March 2nd a headline appeared stating that "Sir M. Dadabhoy calls for more repressive measures against Congress". The text of the telegram that appeared below made it clear that what Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy actually said was that, "it would have been better if repressive measures against the Congress had been adopted earlier." We very much regret, however, having attributed to Sir Maneckji a statement which we are assured he did not make.

Jairamdas Doulatram Ordered To Leave Karachi

KARACHI, March 7.

Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Swami Krishnanandan and Lokram Sharma who were arrested and detained under Emergency Ordinance in January were released this morning.

Mr. Jairamdas was served with a notice by the District Magistrate of Karachi restraining him from participating in Civil Disobedience Movement in any way and directing him to leave Karachi within 12 hours.

Mr. Jairamdas was also served with a notice by the District Magistrate of Hyderabad directing him to report himself within 24 hours to the District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad, and not leave Hyderabad City without the District Superintendent's permission.

The Secretary of the Karachi Congress Committee, and the manager of "Hindu Jati" were served with restraint notices.

The C.I.D. searched to-day three houses in connection with the publication of bulletin and removed some papers.—A. P.

(Continued from column 7.)

found thought to the question. Addressing the Bombay Committee, he said, "Therefore, unless the basis of franchise is a fair one, certain elements of the population will go unrepresented and their rights and aspirations will not be unlikely to be properly attended to."

At least that's what the "Evening News" makes him say. But we think ourselves that it is not unlikely not to have been said quite like that.

Tipsy-Cake

"Let us not belittle such elements of good fortune as have come to us," said Sir George Schuster in the Assembly, Indeed so. Have they not enabled us to stabilise the £ and helped Britain to meet her credits.

* * *

"These are staggering figures," said Sir George Schuster, after quoting the statistics of the decline in value of merchandise exported and imported.

They are but he was not staggered. In a few minutes he was telling the House that the financial position of India is "comparatively sound."

* * *

The figures, he added, "indicate the extent to which our present difficulties are due to world conditions."

They also indicate something else but, of course, it would never do even to whisper the word "boycott" in such a sacred place.

* * *

Having well fixed the soundness of the position Sir George took a little excursion into a byepath on the subject of the decrease in imports of sugar which, he said, is "mainly due to decrease of purchasing power" of the people.

* * *

You might think that this was a careless slip or that the Hon. the Finance Member was thinking aloud, forgetting for the moment his duties as an optimist. But you see he had to meet the argument that the increased duties have been responsible for reduced consumption. So the position of the country became a little shaky for the moment.

* * *

But not for long. He got quite chirpy again when he came to discuss the brilliant stroke of policy which drew the gold from India to England. And here he was on very firm ground. "We can assert", he said flapping his wings," with the greatest assurance that the position is sound."

And there's nothing to be afraid of because, if necessary, he is prepared "to reverse the present process in order to maintain a sound position."

* * *

At the end he came to the grand climax. Not only is the position sound. But "there is no country in the world whose intrinsic position is sounder.

We go further and declare that it is not only sound and sounder but the soundest of any country in the world. Why stop at positive and comparative.

* * *

At the same time it has to be admitted that, as on Sir George's own statement "every country in the world is having to show heavy deficits," the comparative unfortunately doesn't start from any positive basis, so the superlative is poised on nothing but sound.

* * *

Still its no good weeping and repining so why not join in the jolly chorus with Willingdon, Sykes and Schuster and agree that there is no country in the world.

"whose ultimate prospect of economic advance in the future is more bright."

It's a fairly safe sentiment. "Ultimate Prospect" is a beautifully vague phrase and "economic advance" must come in the future because that's the only time it can come.

* * *

We cannot leave the subject without giving the wide publicity of this column to Sir George Schuster's pathetic plea,

Is it vain even now to ask for much co-operation when we are trying to establish sound conditions for the new constitution?"

Don't be hypercritical and say you thought the sound conditions were already established or that according to Sir Samuel Hoare's Government is getting all the co-operation it can possibly wish for.

Just cut in and do your bit. Its your gold we want!

* * *

It is not surprising that the poor little Babe finds herself completely flumuxed by the jig-saw confusion of Sir George's speech. She ends up two columns of incoherence with the quotation, "there is a constant swelling tide of increasing demands, ..." and then declares inconsequently.

"There is no cause for pessimission."

Not while the demands are increasing we suppose.

* * *

In his broadcast address to the people of Madras Lord Lothian managed to get in a good stroke of propaganda against adult franchise, while explaining that what he said was said purely on his personal responsibility.

Our own personal opinion is that it shows him to be an irresponsible person.

* * *

Still it must be confessed that Lord Lothian has given pro-

(Continued in column 6.)

LUXURY OF A LEGISLATURE

Tax-Payer Has To Pay Over Rs. Twenty Thousand For One Session

SIND M. L. C. SUGGESTS NOVEL WAY OF PREVENTING STUDENTS FROM "WHIRLPOOL OF POLITICS"

That the College students of Sind were being drawn "in the whirlpool of politics" and were carrying on anti-Government activities, and that the Government should start its own college, was the suggestion made by a member during the discussion on the education budget in the Bombay Legislative Council on Monday. The attendance was thin and the proceedings were unusually dull.

Sir Rafiuddin Ahmed, the Minister of Education, moved the total grant of Rs. 1,68,05,000 under the head of "Education Transferred."

Rao Saheb P. D. Kulkarni, moved a cut of Rs. 100 in the propision of Rs. 4,49,000 under the head "Government and other Arts Colleges."

CLOSE DOWN DECCAN COLLEGE.

Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitle opposed the suggestion to do away with the Elphinstone College which he said did not cost the Government much. He, however, suggested that as soon as the proposal of the Modern Education Society to start a new Arts College materialised, the question of closing the Deccan College (Poona) might be considered.

HIS LOGIC.

Sayed Miran Mohamed Shah wanted the Government to close one College in Poona and "give it to Sind". There were only two colleges in Sind and the students in both the colleges seem to be absorbed more in politics than in their studies. They were drawn in the "whirlpool of politics" and it seemed that they were going to colleges not for their studies but to carry on a campaign against the Government. This was because the colleges were aided colleges and he saw the urgent necessity of starting a purely Government College to guide the students.

BLUNDER OF FIRST MAGNITUDE

Mr. R. H. Beckett, Director of Public Instruction said that the Elphinstone and the Deccan Colleges were two of the oldest colleges in the Presidency and had traditions which would leave their mark on the history of the Presidency. He thought it would be a blunder of the first magnitude if the House recommended the closure of one of them. He quoted figures to show that compared with other colleges in India the Bombay Presidency spent the least amount on University education.

The Education Minister said that the Government Colleges were doing useful work. As for the suggestion to start a new College in Sind so far no demand for such a college had been made by Sind and when such a demand came he would consider it. The cut motion was withdrawn.

WHAT TAXPAYER PAYS FOR LEGISLATURE.

During question time Mr. G. A. Thomas, Home Member, replying to Mr. H. M. Rahimtullah revealed that the cost of the September-October Session of the Legislative Council was Rs. 4,738-11-0 while the amount paid in travelling and daily allowances for the same was Rs. 17,274-12-0.

FLOOD DEVASTATION IN RATNAGIRI.

Mr. W. F. Hudson, Revenue Member, replied to questions raised by Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole regarding the devastation caused by the floods in Ratnagiri district in July last. The following answers were elicited:

Number of villages affected	117
Number of houses damaged	12,47
Number of persons drowned	7
Number of families rendered destitute	133
Approximate damage to houses and moveable property	Rs. 1,63,205
Approximate damage to crops	Rs. 57,750
Approximate damage to fields and embankments	Rs. 14,495
Approximate total losses	Rs. 2,35,510

GOVERNMENT RELIEF MEASURES.

The measures taken by the Government to give relief to the flood stricken population were:—Government sanctioned a grant of Rs. 6,000 for gratuitous relief in necessitous cases. Besides a sum of Rs. 1,248 was received by the Collector from private sources for grant of such relief. So far assistance in cash to the extent of Rs. 1,621 has been given. Contracts have been given for the supply of timber and tiles to the sufferers and the articles are being supplied. Information regarding the total expenditure incurred on this account will be available after the articles are fully supplied and the accounts settled. An amount of Rs. 35,000 was allotted by Government for loans and advances for reconstruction or repairs of houses damaged by the floods but it is anticipated that the actual requirements on this account will not exceed Rs. 17,500.

Remissions of land revenue were granted in 1,181 cases, amounting in all to Rs. 1,690.

The Council adjourned till 2 p. m. Tuesday.

SOUTH AFRICA WINS SECOND TEST MATCH

New Zealand Go Down Tamely After Good Start

QUINN'S GREAT DAY WITH THE LEATHER

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Mar. 7.

Wellington.—South Africa won the second Test Match by eight wickets. New Zealand shaped as though they might save the game when they were 109 for three wickets in their second innings at lunch but they collapsed on resumption. South Africa were all out in their first innings for 410 runs to which New Zealand replied with 193. Vivian among the New Zealand batsmen gave a faultless display. Other batsmen failed to put up any effective resistance.

South Africa went in on their second innings needing 143 runs to win. This they knocked off for the loss of only 2 wickets. Christy in 61 minutes hit up 53 including one six and six fours and Mitchell in a merry innings scored fifty-three including five fours.

Scores:—

SOUTH AFRICA 1ST INNINGS

Christy c. Demper b. Badcock	62
Viljoen b. Page	81
Dalton c. James b. Dickinson	42
Balaskas (not out)	122
McMillan c. Dickinson b. Allcott	1
Vincent c. and b. Vivian	32
Brown c. Page b. Vivian	7
Quinn b. Vivian	8
Bell l.b.w. Dickinson	2
Extras	9
Total	410

Fall of wickets:—133|3 220|4; 226|5; 257|6; 362|7; 388|8.

BOWLING ANALYSIS S. AFRICA FIRST INNINGS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Dickinson	26	7	78	2
Cromb	23	9	48	1
Badcock	24	6	70	1
Allcott	27	4	80	1
Blunt	10	0	38	0
Vivian	20	7	58	4
Page	11	3	30	1

NEW ZEALAND II INNINGS.

Dempster c. Cameron b. Quin	20
Weir b. Quinn	1
Blunt & Brown	17
Vivian c. Vincent b. Balaskas	73
Roberts b. Quinn	26
Badcock (runt out)	0
Page c. and b. Balaskas	23
Dickinson b. McMillan	5
Allcott b. Quinn	15
Cromb c. Christy b. McMillan	2
James (not out)	0
Extras	11
Total	193

BOWLING ANALYSIS OF NEW ZEALAND SECOND INNINGS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bell	10	0	30	0
Quinn	24	9	37	4
Brown	10	3	30	1
McMillan	21	2	71	2
Balaskas	9	2	14	2

SOUTH AFRICA II INNINGS.

Christy c. Roberts b. Badcock	53
Mitchell c. James b. Dickinson	53
Cameron (not out)	22
Viljoen (not out)	16
Extras	6
Total (for two wkts.)	150

BOWLING ANALYSIS S. AFRICA SECOND INNINGS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Dickinson	8	2	33	1
Badcock	11	2	31	1
Cromb	3	0	13	0
Allcott	7	0	27	0
Page	3	0	14	0
Vivian	7	0	15	0
Blunt	2	0	11	0

RAIN INTERVENES PLAY IN SHEFFIELD SHIELD.

LONDON, Mar. 7.

Melbourne.—There was no play to-day owing to rain in the Sheffield Shield Match between South Australia and Victoria.—Reuter.

"BRITAIN PASSES WORST OF ECONOMIC CRISIS"

Orders For British Goods Worth Five Million Sterling Booked In Industries Fair

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Mar. 6.

There are growing signs that Britain has passed the worst of the economic crisis. Not only has the stock exchange enjoyed a greater volume of business during the past few days than at any time since 1929, but orders for over five million sterling worth of goods have been booked in the textile section of the British industries Fair, which is bound to have immediate effect on employment in industrial areas.

At the same time good news for the shipbuilding industry is contained in the report that the Cunard company expect to restart work in April on its giant six million sterling liner.—Reuter.

DEFENCE OF FRONTIER

Sir E. Howell's Recommendations

STILL UNDER CONSIDERATION, SAYS SIR C. WATSON

NEW DELHI, March 7.

The General Budget was presented in the Council of State today by Mr. Brayne, Finance Secretary, before a comparatively thin house and practically deserted galleries. Mr. Brayne occupied nearly forty-five minutes to explain the salient features of the Government of India's budgetary position.

FRONTIER'S DEFENCE.

At question time, replying to Mr. Syed Hussain Imam, Sir Charles Watson said that the Government did not propose to lay on the table a report of Sir Evelyn Howell on the defence of the Northwest Frontier. The recommendations were still under the consideration of the Government of India and it contained a good deal of information the publication of which would not be in the what was evaluated saving if recommendations have been accepted and others not. Some are still under consideration."

TENTATIVE CALCULATIONS

Mr. Hussain Imam further asked what was evaluted saving if recommendations were adopted. Sir Charles Watson replied that it was not possible to give figures since the calculations of the Committee were only tentative and were based upon a number of assumptions some of which had not been fulfilled. The amount of savings accruing from the measures adopted in accordance with the recommendations which had been accepted was being worked out and a statement would be laid on the table in due course.

The Council adjourned till tomorrow.—A.P.

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2

Joint Electorates With Reservation Of Seats

DECCAN MERCHANTS' EVIDENCE BEFORE FRANCHISE COMMITTEE

Second Chamber Not Necessary For Bombay

The Indian Franchise Committee met on Monday in the library of the Bombay Legislative Council and on the very first day the procedure and the proceeding seemed to be very disappointing to all concerned. However much the secretaries tried to improve the situation, the arrangement was so defective that if the chairman pulled up the witness to speakout, he was only able to hear while other members had to grumble, for the witness being inaudible to them. Then if one row of the members could manage to hear others sitting just opposite had to strain their ears to hear the witness speaking and it is doubtful if they heard anything at all.

REPORTERS HANDICAPPED.

Even the official reporters, leave alone the press representatives had to undergo the same difficulty. The lot of the press representatives was not pleasant as neither the members nor the witnesses were audible to them. To add to this difficulty, they were expected to follow the witnesses by their own intelligence as the Blue Book containing statements of the witnesses which were subject matter of the examination were only confined to the members and not the press so that what the witnesses stated it made difficult for the press representatives to understand. Then looking to the quality of the statements submitted yesterday before the representatives of the conflicting interests, it is doubtful if anything good would come out of the enquiry.

PROCEDURE OF ELECTIONS.

From 10-30 a.m. to 1-15 p.m. the Franchise Committee had discussion with the Provincial Franchise Committee. At 2-45 p.m. Mr. R. G. Gordan, Collector of Nasik and Mr. H. F. Knight, Collector of Sholapur, were examined not as representing government but as government officers on technical aspect of franchise problems. They were examined on the "Notes prepared by the Reforms Officer on the procedure of elections". Both these officers jointly described the mode of municipal elections and council elections in the moffusil and districts under the supervision of a Presiding Officer and a Polling Officer.

ONLY 80 OUT OF 8000!

Replying to Lord Dufferin, Mr. Gordon said, in one taluka there were 8000 voters but only 80 went to the polling booth. The voters they stated were first identified and then given voting papers which they dropped in the ballot box provided for the voting papers. The candidates were given symbols and according to the symbols, votes were registered.

DECCAN MERCHANTS' EVIDENCE.

Mr. P. M. Bhagwat and Mr. S. V. Lalit, representing the Deccan Merchants' Association were then examined. In their statements they made following suggestions for the representation of commerce and industry.

COMMERCE.

(Bombay City.)

Two Seats:—One for General Commerce and one for Banking and other financial interests.

(Moffusil.)

Six Seats:—Two for the Northern Division. Two for the Central Division. Two for the Southern Division.

INDUSTRY.

Three Seats for the Textile Industry of the Presidency. One for Bombay. One for Ahmedabad and One for Sholapur and other centres of the industry. And one seat for the General Industries in the Province.

This distribution brings the total number of Seats for Commerce to Twelve.

The Committee have not included in the above calculation seats for European Commerce.

GENERAL COMMERCE MEMBER

The following is the method of election for the seat for General Commerce in the City of Bombay:

At present the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, have the privilege of sending their representative on the Provincial Council. My Committee propose that instead of retaining this privilege in the hands of the Indian Merchants' Chamber alone, all the commercial Associations in the City should be given the voice in the election of that Representative. For the purposes of Election Bodies of recognised standing or those having a minimum membership should only be recognised.

COMMUNAL ELECTORATES.

With regard to the question of Communal Electorates, the Committee are of opinion that in the larger interests of the country the principle of Joint Electorates with reservation of seats on population basis for the Minorities, should be recommended.

The Shia Community among the Muslims and Chamar Community among the Depressed Classes stand definitely in favour of joint electorates and the Committee are of opinion that under no circumstances, must they be forced to submit to separate electorates, against their sense of Self-determination. Such tyranny of the Sunnies and the Mahar majorities is in itself against the accepted principles of Minority Representation.

SYSTEM OF ELECTION.

My Committee are entirely opposed on grounds of principle to any system of Indirect election in the case of the Provincial Legislatures and the Federal Assembly. The Committee support the principle of indirect election in the case of the Upper House of the Federal Legislature only.

UPPER CHAMBERS IN PROVINCES.

Speaking for the Bombay Province only, the Committee do not think that a Second Chamber is necessary in the Province. Whatever need of moderation and sobriety may be found necessary for checking the rashness of the Lower House, will be provided for, by a large number of special representatives, in the Lower House itself.

MERCANTILE COMMUNITY'S POPULATION.

Replying to Sir Muhammad Yakub Mr. Bhagwat stated he could not say the exact population of the mercantile community in Bombay presidency. He would be satisfied if the representation was made in the legislature on population basis.

Q:—On what ground do you propose that the number of the mercantile community should be increased in the legislature?

Witness could not answer this question.

MUSLIMS AND ELECTORATES.

Witness was then asked as to what attitude the Muslims had taken in regard to the electorate. Witness replied that the Muslims were in favour of joint electorate.

Sir Muhammad Yakub: Do you know the views of Muslim League? A: Yes they are for joint electorate (laughter).

Sir Muhammad: Can you show me a resolution of the Muslim League favouring joint electorate? A: No. (laughter).

Replying to Lord Dufferin witness said that he had not given any seat to European interests in his statement because European was a separate interest.

Khan Bahadur Aziz-ul-haq. What capital have you invested in your chamber? I do not know (laughter).

Witness was in favour of giving representation only to the Federation of Chambers to safeguard the interests of the Deccan Merchant's Association.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

The Committee adjourned to 10-30 a.m. to-day. The following is the programme for to-day: 10-30 a.m. to 12 noon Mr. Turner Reforms Officer on Government proposals. 12 to 12-30 Council Muslim Party. 12-30 to 1 Ahmedabad Millowners' Association. 2-30 to 3-15 Depressed Class and Somwanshiya Society. 3-15 to 3-45 Mr. Balu Palwankar. 3-45 to 5 p.m. The Bombay Textile Labour Union.

FAMOUS MARCH KING DEAD

Late Mr. J. P. Sousa

LONDON, Mar. 7.

Reading (Pensylvania.). — The death has occurred of bandmaster Sousa.—Reuter.

(John Philip Sousa, bandmaster, author and composer was born at Washington in 1854, and was educated there. He was leader of the band of the United States, Marine Corps from 1880-92, organized his concert band in 1892 travelled in Canada, France, Germany, Belgium, Russia etc., and made a tour around the world in 1911 with band. He received the Royal Victorian medal in 1901. He was officer d'Academic francaise 1901, officer l'Instruction Publique of France 1904, and Lieut-Comm. U.S. N.R.F. At one time Souza's marches were as great a craze as the jazz music of to-day.

His publications include some 200 compositions including such marches as "Washington" Post. "The Stars and Stripes for Ever"; light operas as "Irish Dragoons", "The Bride Elect", "The Mystical Miss" and "The American Maid"; numerous orchestral Suites, Waltzes and Songs; novels such as "The Fifth String", "Sandy" and "Transit of Venus". His recreations were shooting and riding).

CITY NOTES

SCHUSTER'S NEW CANON OF TAXATION

TAKE FROM THOSE LEAST ABLE TO RESIST

Bombay, March 7.

The rupee is worth 11 as 7.5 ps. gold or 13.14 pence to-day.

Sir George Schuster's Budget speech revealed that the deficit for the year was more near Rs. 14 crores than his own estimate made so recently as September last, of Rs. 10 crores. With the proverbial non-chalance of those who do not foot the bill, he has made the terse statement that the total deficit of Rs. 13.66 crores "will remain part of the permanent debt." This is to provide against the possibility, at some future time, when there is a budget surplus, of being asked to refund this deficit instead of having the chance of expanding expediture.

LIMIT REACHED FOR NEW REVENUE.

Chiefly as a result of the terrific rates of duty, the returns from customs have decreased, but this the Finance Member explains away as due to the incidence of protective duties. As instances he cites the case of cloth and sugar. It is true in the case of cotton cloth that the new tariffs, introduced for revenue purposes, have increased internal production and lessened the revenue from duties on imports. But in the case of sugar, the duty has not increased internal production but has merely shut out imports. In other words, it is not the protective nature of the duty that has all but killed this source of revenue, but the high tariff.

EASY TO COLLECT FROM THE MASSES.

Sir George leaves to the Finance Members of the Federal Constitution the dictum that they will require new sources of revenue but income-tax and other items will not be the ones to help. What will help is "a few annas per head from 300 millions" which should easily give five crores. And the reason assigned is that taxation of those who really benefit from these protective tariffs, namely the capitalists and shareholders, will not give much room for expansion. But the poor millions can easily be forced to fork out a "few annas per head."

IT IS A BAD PRINCIPLE.

It seems to be a dangerous application of the Biblical saying that "to those that have shall be given and from those that have not shall be taken away even that which they have". Sir George has not stopped to think that the total earning capacity of the Indian labourer is a few rupees and that he is already taxed heavily in several ways and any attempt to add to this burden would be indefensible unless it was clearly shown that he was going to get some benefits in return.

THE RESERVOIR THEORY.

"Bhai" Schuster has expounded the reservoir theory of our balance of trade and shown that during the period of ten years we have imported so much of gold and now we are asked to part with a fraction of that gold in order to tide over the crisis. This would be a sound argument if our external indebtedness had remained stationary during this period. But, as a matter of fact, our sterling obligations have increased considerably and it is this amount that we have got in as gold and not our net surplus of exports. Now we part with some of this gold but we do not use it to repay the obligation itself but to pay interest on those obligations.

SOUND FINANCIAL POSITION.

No one would hesitate to give credit to Sir George if his budget had proved to be in any way related to facts. In March he prepares a budget which he has to scrap in September and in six months after that he has to confess that there has been a further deterioration of 3-1/2 crores during that time. He expects next year to be worse in spite of some retrenchments and on the strength of these facts which go to show his unsound budgeting and the inflationary nature of the finances of the country, he wants a certificate for sound finance.

RAILWAY DEBATE WILL BE REPEATED.

The railway budget has given considerable ground for satisfaction to the authorities because it has given room for lot of gas and steam to be let off. As a sapient contemporary says "numerous points of critical comment and demand (sic) were so sensibly taken up and utilised that the public had their grievances and ideas well ventilated". That is the beauty of the Assembly. It does things so sensibly that our grievances are ventilated and then put back for being aired again next year. In the meantime the powers that be go to sleep over them.

NO REMEDIES, THOUGH.

It does not occur that the remedies for these grievances are applied. All that is done is to hope that the particular member who has made a fetish of the particular grievance will not be elected on the next occasion and then the grievance is dead. The same thing will happen in debate over the General Budget. Speeches will be made, grievances will be ventilated, a "calm and reasonable tone" will be set and members will withdraw amendments and most important of all, will draw their allowances.

THE ASSEMBLY SHOULD RETRENCH.

I put it to the Assembly members that they set an example in retrenchment to the Services. Let them take merely second class allowances and accept a lower rate of halting allowance. It may be only a few thousand rupees per year but the moral effect of it will be immense.

SEE THE EXAMPLE OF SOUTH AFRICA.

They do these things more sensibly in South Africa. The Cabinet Ministers are to lose 15 per cent, Members of Parliament are to give up ten per cent and the services will take 5 per cent less. The grading is not topsy turvy as in India where the higher services give up 4 per cent and the low-paid ones give up ten per cent or even get "laid off".

"IMPROVING ECONOMIC SITUATION IN CENTRAL EUROPE"

French Plan To Counterblast Austro-German Customs Union Move

LONDON, March 7.

Geneva.—The French plan for the creation of an economic bloc in Central Europe (which is presumably France's countermeasure against the aspirations for an Austro-German Customs Union) is now being discussed behind the scenes in Geneva. The scheme envisages an economic and financial plan embracing Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Yugoslavia. The main feature of the scheme will be mutual preferential tariff rates.

The British delegation at Geneva has received a memorandum from the French Government suggesting that Britain, France, Italy and Germany co-operate in discussions, in this connection, with a view to improving the economic situation in Central Europe.—Reuter's Special.

'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV.

Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

SCHUSTER PRESENTS BUDGET

(continued from page 12.)

expected to bring in additional revenue of 9 3/4 crores.

The main deterioration as compared with the current budget occurs under the heads of sugar, silver, cotton piecegoods and liquors. These require special mention.

The decrease in imports of sugar has been the most important single factor in upsetting our estimates.

LESS REVENUE FROM SILVER AND PIECE-GOODS.

Silver, again, is an important factor in the decrease. For 1930-31 the duty actually collected was Rs. 2,33 lakhs, but for next year with the increased duty we are not counting on more than Rs. 1,60 lakhs. The former represented imports of 111 million ounces and next year's estimates only allow for 34 million ounces.

Apart from sugar or silver another most disappointing head has been cotton piecegoods. Here as compared with the 1931-32 Budget we are down in the current year by 1,96 lakhs and next year by 1,86 lakhs. Again in the case of liquors, we have had to reduce our estimate for the current year by 88 lakhs, and for next year by 79 lakhs, as compared with the Budget estimate for 1931-32.

RESULTS FROM NEW IMPORT DUTIES.

It may be interesting at this point to add some comments on the operation of the new customs duties imposed in the Emergency Finance Bill of last September.

IMPORT DUTY ON MACHINERY.

The new duty of 10 per cent. on machinery produced for the four months to end of January 1932 Rs. 35 lakhs and is estimated to produce up to March 31st a total of 49 lakhs, and for 1932-33 Rs. 1,00 lakhs. This compares with the estimates furnished in September of Rs. 52 lakhs for the current year and Rs. 1,03 lakhs for next year. On the current year's results it is, therefore, making a satisfactory showing in comparison with our estimates.

IMPORT DUTY ON RAW COTTON.

As regards the new import duty of 1/2 anna per pound on raw cotton, we have had to be more cautious in our present estimates and to reduce substantially the figures from those anticipated at the time of the Emergency Finance Bill. Here we are now only counting on Rs. 16 lakhs for the current year and Rs. 32 lakhs for next, as compared with our original estimates of Rs. 43 lakhs and Rs. 87 lakhs respectively. Our reduced figures are based on estimates of imports of about 22,800 tons in the last 6 months of the current year(making a total for the year of about 72,000 tons) and of about 46,000 tons for next year. The need for caution in estimating was brought out by the fact that imports in the first three months after the duty was imposed fell to 6,500 tons as against 10,600 tons in the corresponding period of the previous year. The total quantity imported in the previous year was 58,000 tons. Taking these facts into account together with the shortage of this season's Indian crop and the present activity of the Indian mills, the figures on which we have now based our estimates for next year may be regarded as providing a distinct margin of safety.

As regards the general effects of the duty a precise estimate is difficult just now owing to the presence of a number of abnormal complicating factors.

WISDOM OF COTTON DUTY.

Conditions in the world's cotton market have been abnormal, and this may equally be said of local conditions in India, as there has been a shortage of production owing to unfavourable weather conditions, with a resultant rise in prices for grades which are primarily exported and not affected by the import duty. Expert opinion, however, agrees that the imposition of the duty has been responsible for a definite improvement in the prices paid for staple cotton. The shortage of the Indian crop has been offset by a bumper crop in America, and it seems very probable that had the duty not been imposed American cotton would have been imported at cheap rates to the detriment of Indian agricultural interests. It is fortuitous circumstances of this kind that have been mainly responsible in the past for large imports of American or Egyptian cotton, where these have taken place; while it seems unlikely that the steady demand from Bombay for East Africans will be seriously dislocated by the duty. It is, of course, too soon to trace the effect of the duty on the actual development of the production of staple cotton in India, but I am confident that all interests concerned will soon realise that the import duty will do much to accelerate this desirable development. A particularly interesting point is that for progress [illegible] is reasonable to look towards the area that will be developed by irrigation from the recently completed Sukkur Barrage. The general conclusion is that the effects of this duty have been definitely favourable to Indian interests.

	Lakhs.
TAXES ON INCOME.	
The actual revenue (less refunds and share of Provincial Governments) for 1930-31 was	16,00
The Budget estimate for 1931-32 was	17,44
The Revised estimate for 1931-32 is	17,30
The Budget estimate for 1932-33 is	18,73
SALT REVENUE.	
The actual revenue (less refunds) for 1930-31	6,83
The Budget estimate for 1931-32 was	7,05
The Rivised estimate for 7931-32 is	8.48
The Budget estimate for 1932-32 is	9.43
COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENTS.	Lakhs.
The actual net revenue for 1930-32 was	4,03
The Budget estimate for 1931-32 was	3.93
The Rivised estimate for 1031-3 2is	—1,39
The Budget estimate for 1932-33 is	—19

Honourable Members are already familiar with the position as regards the Railway Budget. We do not expect any contribution from Railways either in the current year or the next.

As regards Posts and Telegraphs, the loss in the working of the Department in the coming year, after allowing for the full effect of the retrenchment and taxation measures, is now expected to be about Rs. 16 lakhs.

SUMMARY OF REVENUE ESTIMATES.

To sum up, the Budget for 1932-33 under the heads of Tax Revenue from Commercial Departments, Opium Revenue and Other Revenue and the Finance headings shows as compared with the current budget:

	In lakhs of Rupees. Better +	Worse —
Tax Revenue retained by the Central Government, i.e., excluding the transfer to the Road Fund		—88
Net Revenue from Commercial Departments		—412
Opium Revenue (gross)		—83
Finance headings	+41	
Other revenue		—39
	+41	—6,22
		5,81

EXPENDITURE ESTIMATES.

Summary.—I must now turn to the expenditure side, but before going into details I will summarise the position so as to complete the other side of the picture to the Revenue summary which I have just given.

	Lakhs.
CIVIL EXPENDITURE.	
The actual Civil edpenditure in 1930-31 was	24,93
The Budget estimate for 1931-32 was	23.34
The Rivised estimate for 1931-32 is	22,65
The Budget estimate for 1932-33 is	20,65
MILITARY EXPENDITURE.	
The actual Military expenditure (net) in 1930-31 was	54,30
The Budget estimate for 1931-32 was	52,00
The Revised estimate for 1931-32 is	51,76
The Budget estimate for 1932-33 is	46,74

From these figures it will be seen that total Civil and net Military expenditure in 1932-33 is estimated at 67,39 lakhs, which is 11.84 lakhs less than for 1930-31, and 7,95 lakhs less than the current budget.

To complete any comparison between the Budget for the current year and next year—according to the summary which I have given:

	Lakhs.
The reduction in net Receipts under the headings of Tax Revenue, Commercial departments, Finance heads, and other receipts is	5,81
While the net reduction in Civil and Military expenditure is	7,95
Thus accounting for a net improvement of	2.14
As the surplus in the current year's budget was Rs. 1 lakh, the surplus we are estimating in 1932-33 is	2,15

I will now turn to the second class of expenditure which really represents additional outgoings. Honourable Members may think that in these hard times we ought to have admitted nothing new, but certain items have been absolutely unavoidable.

I will mention the following more important items:—

Rs. 5½ lakhs for the Round Table Conference committees now touring in India.

Rs. 3½ lakhs representing the increased rupee equivalent of our contribution to the League of Nations due mainly to the fall in the gold value of the rupee. This is notable as being practically our only external obligation which has increased owing to this change in our currency.

Rs. 2 lakhs for the All-India Medical Council, and the Calcutta Hygiene Institute.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Before I leave the subject of Civil Expenditure, I must make special reference to one substantial change in the estimates before the House this year. This arises from the change in the constitutional position of the North-West Frontier Province. The position is explained in detail in the Financial Secretary's Statement and for my present purpose I need merely summarise it by saying that a sum amounting to about Rs. 66 1/4 lakhs drops out from the Government of India receipts, representing the revenue for the area of the new Governor's Province, while on the other side expenditure amounting to about Rs. 1,63 1/2 lakhs is taken over by the Province. The net difference between these two figures is a deficit of about 97 1/4 lakhs, and as against this our proposal is that the Central Government should give a subvention of one crore to the new Province. It is a subvention on this basis which appears in the demands for grants placed before the Assembly. It has been fixed at a round figure and gives the Province a small margin of about 2 3/4 lakhs. The subvention is to be operative for three years, or until the new Constitution for India is inaugurated—whichever is the earlier. In either event the position will again be revised.

Hon'ble Members will observe from the form of the Demand for the North-West Frontier Province that we have, therefore, been forced to provide (a) for a certain amount of direct expenditure in the early part of April next, and (b) for virtually handing back to the province the revenue which we may collect during that period.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE

I must now turn to the Army Budget.

REVISED ESTIMATE, 1931-32.

The budget allotment for military expenditure in 1931-32, excluding the special grant for expansion of the Territorial Force, was Rs. 51.90 crores. 22 lakhs, representing the proceeds of the emergency cut on the pay of officers, has been surrendered, and the revised estimate now stands at 51.68 crores.

The military authorities have conducted their retrenchment campaign on an 18 months' plan, extending over the period from the 1st October, 1931 to the 31st March, 1933. Retrenchment on a large scale necessarily involves the payment of substantial terminal charges and it was an essential part of the military programme to reduce expenditure in the last six months of the current financial year in order that credit might be taken in 1932-33 for the full effect of retrenchment. The military authorities were assisted here by a further fall in prices which will produce a saving of about 17 lakhs. With the help of this wind fall His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been able, by insisting on general economy in expenditure and by introducing forthwith certain retrenchment measures which bring in immediate savings, to complete successfully the first stage of his programme. Apart from the formal surrender of the 22 lakhs on officers' pay, His Excellency has effected savings sufficient to meet the whole cost of employment of troops in the Burma rebellion and other disturbances (about 30 lakhs) without any additional grant, and to carry forward a sum of 21 lakhs, which should suffice to cover terminal charges payable in 1932-33.

Budget Estimate for 1932-33.—In September last I informed the House that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief had agreed, as the Army's contribution in the national emergency, to accept a cut of Rs. 5½ crores on his 1931-32 budget. I have now only to say that His Excellency has made good his undertaking in full, and that the estimate for the military budget in 1932-33, excluding again the special grant for the Territorial Force, stands at 46.65 crores.

The total reduction, which is raised to 5½ crores to allow for certain unavoidable new items such as the establishment of the Indian Sandhurst, is made up of first, 1.40 crores from cuts in pay, secondly, 3.10 crores from retrenchment measures in recurrent expenditure and thirdly, 1 crore from postponement of progress with the special re-equipment programme.

The Army authorities have throughout made it clear that they have only agreed to postponement in order to help in meeting the present national emergency, and that the permanent cancellation of these measures could not—consistently with maintaining the efficiency of the Army—be effected. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has given an assurance that he will not relax his efforts to secure further reductions in recurrent expenditure both by pressing on with measures already accepted, and by developing any further lines that may present themselves, but he has made it clear that he does not see any hope of being able to find economies in normal expenditure, that is to say, economies from measures other than the reduction of fighting troops which raises quite different issues, which can go near to balancing the burden of 1,23 lakhs which would arise from restoring cuts in pay commbined with the disappearance of the 65 lakhs of special saving on recurrent expenditure from next year. In support of this he points out, that in spite of the intensive examination of all sources of economy both by his own officers and by the Retrenchment Committee, it was only possible to work up to the present reduction of 5½ crores by reducing troops at a saving of 35 lakhs. Further, although provision has been made in the estimates for 1932-33 for some rise in the prices of food grains, as compared with those prevailing in 1931-32, the rates now taken are still far below the recent normal level, and, if prices should rise to, and be stabilised at, something like the 1929 level, this event, though welcome on general grounds, would mean an automatic increase in the military estimates. On these consideration His Excellency wishes it to be made clear that he cannot regard the budget figures of 46,65 crores as representing a new standard level of standing charges, and that the normal cost of the Forces at their present strength when the cut in pay is restored must be recognised to be about 48 crores even if the prevailing low prices of grain, etc. continue. I have thought it right to let Honourable Members know the conclusions which His Excellency has drawn from the facts of the present situation, and I can only add that the Government will continue to press for all possible efforts to secure further recurrent economies, and that the campaign for retrenchment will not be regarded as finally closed with the achievements of this year.

There are two important points which such an examination reveals, first the effect of recent protective policy on revenue, and secondly, the direction in which reserve powers of taxation to meet emergency can be exercised.

PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF IMPORT DUTIES.

I will take these points in order. It is in our import duties that the most significant changes have been made. Among the customs import duties the two largest individual items were until two years ago those on cotton piecegoods and sugar. The recent increases in these duties—which formerly were regarded only as revenue measures—would in any case, and apart from any decisions which the Legislature has taken or may shortly take in regard to them, have given to them a highly protective character. It is obvious that as the protective effect increases, their value as revenue producers must diminish.

APOLOGIA FOR TAXING THE MASSES.

On the other hand, if we turn to the main articles of consumption by the Indian masses we find a different picture, and the increases made in the rates of taxation are likely to provide substantial increases in revenue.

In the case of kerosene, for example, we expect to get in the current year, from excise and import duties combined, Rs. 3.57 lakhs, as compared with an average for 1928-29 to 1930-31 of Rs. 2,71 lakhs. Here, therefore, is a reserve to which we have been able effectively to turn.

Then again, as regards salt, the enhancement of 25 per cent. in the duty seems to have had no appreciable effect on the consumption, and we are able to anticipate increased revenue in a full year (apart from the immediate and temporary gain from the abolition of the salt credit system) of Rs. 1,60 lakhs over and above the normal revenue at the old rate.

I might here also mention two other articles of consumption by the Indian masses the results in regard to which are equally interesting. I refer to betel nuts and spices.

As regards betel nuts, the recent substantial increases in duty do not appear greatly to have affected consumption, for we are relying on a revenue of about Rs. 60 lakhs for the current year and Rs. 63 lakhs next year from this duty, as against a normal revenue before the increase of Rs. 33 lakhs.

A similar result appears in the case of spices. From those items (cloves, nutmegs and pepper) for which separate trade statistics are on record—and they constitute 80 per cent. of the whole—we are able to anticipate a revenue of about Rs. 20 lakhs in the current year and of Rs. 22 lakhs next year, against a normal revenue before the increases in duty of under Rs. 9 lakhs.

ONLY AN ILLUSTRATION.

The figures which I have given are of course, in a sense, only an illustration of well-known principles affecting the yield of taxes on articles of elastic and inelastic demand. But it is interesting to examine how these principles work out in practice. Such an examination of these examples indicates that a Finance Member—who has unfortunately to be hard-hearted and exclude all sentiment from his plans and calculations—must be brought to the conclusion that if in times of emergency he needs to raise extra revenue, then his most sure and reliable course is to impose slight increases in the taxes which fall on the masses of the population. A few annas per head from 300 millions is the most effective course, whereas attempts to extract heavy taxation from a limited class seem almost to have reached their limit. This is a conclusion which is not likely to be popular, but all who share in the responsibility for maintaining the financial position of India must face hard facts.

While these facts must be faced, I do not wish to suggest that where increased revenue is sought there should not be a fair and proportionate increase in direct taxation. No critic of the Government could in the face of the recent heavy increases in income-tax, complain that this proportion has not been preserved. The increases in rates are well known, and beyond this it is merely necessary to state the simple fact that in times of great depression we are counting on getting about 18-3/4 crores from income-tax as compared with an average of slightly over 16 crores for the five years of comparative prosperity from 1923 to 1928.

BORROWING PROGRAMME 1932-33.

With this reduced provision for Railway Capital expenditure for the Provinces, I estimate that it will be possible to reduce the amount of Treasury Bills held by the public by about 7½ crores from our current resources, and that we shall not have to raise any loans during the year, except for the purpose of meeting or converting maturing loan obligations. As regards the latter, the 6 per cent. sterling bonds 1932-33, which Government have the option to repay on the 15th June 1932, will in any case be repaid. In the estimates which I am now presenting I have treated the funds for this purpose as being provided by corresponding new borrowing in London. But it is quite possible that this will not be necessary. If exchange continues as at present it appears likely that we shall be able to repay these bonds without borrowing in London, the necessary funds for the purchase of the sterling required being provided by borrowing in India. As regards rupee loans, I am reckoning that we shall issue a loan of 2½ crores, i.e., the amount required to provide for the repayment of the 5 per cent. bonds 1932 falling due on the 1st October 1932. I would add that if the recent improving tendency in the Government securities market continues, it should be possible to raise a larger loan in India on favourable terms, and in that case we shall probably take advantage of this opportunity to fund a part of the floating debt and thus reduce this to a greater extent than the 7½ crores which I have, as already explained, allowed for meeting out of current resources.

IN DEFENCE OF EXPANSION OF CURRENCY.

I must now make a few general remarks on the currency position with particular reference to the criticisms of the recent expansion which has been appearing in certain sections of the Indian press. If I treat this criticism as worthy of any serious reply I do so mainly because from certain questions which have been asked recently in this House it appears that Honourable Members are anxious to have their minds cleared on the matter. Put very briefly what is said amounts to this—that the recent expansion of the currency is not justified by any rise in rupee prices, and that the Government is in effect using the note printing press to meet its own requirements, thereby causing a dangerous inflationary position.

APOLOGIA FOR INFLATION.

Now so long as the Government is the currency authority it is simple and obvious for our critics to say that our currency policy is dictated by revenue considerations. But our answer is equally simple and obvious. So long as our exchange is pegged to something external—either gold or, as at present, an external currency like sterling—we could not follow such a course even if we so desired. We cannot in fact expand or contract currency beyond the actual requirements of the public which uses that currency without the results becoming apparent in our exchange position. If a Government is outrunning the constable, and if it has to expand currency to meet its own needs because its revenue is inadequate and because its credit is so bad that it cannot borrow enough to make ends meet, then its exchange will weaken and collapse. The great improvement which has recently taken place both in our credit and exchange is the most effective answer which I can give to Government's critics. The money market is a shrewd judge. And the money markets of India and the world clearly do not share the views of our critics.

DUAL ROLE.

The criticism has in one respect a certain interest, because its very nature points to one feature in the Indian situation which we all admit to be undesirable—namely, that the Government is also the currency authority. We have a dual role, and so long as we have this dual role not only will it be easy for our critics to say that our currency policy is dictated by revenue considerations, but we ourselves are put into the unfortunate position that fluctuations in our receipts as currency authority react upon and upset our budgetary position. But let me assure this House that we keep these two roles rigidly distinct, and that we never allow our revenue needs to deflect us from a sound currency policy. Surely our own record—particularly recently—proves this. In those difficult eighteen months which preceded last September, when our revenue was falling short of our actual outgoings, we did not hesitate to perform our duty as currency authority by drawing on the market that surplus money which had to be withdrawn in order to maintain stability of exchange. We had to raise our floating debt not merely to meet our revenue requirements, but to a far greater extent in order to contract surplus currency. That process reacted most severely on our budgetary position, and made the deterioration in our general financial position appear far greater than was really the case. I had occasion to deal fully with this aspect of the matter last year. To-day the wheel has turned, and the improvement in our position as currency authority is favourably influencing both our general financial position and our budgetary equilibrium. But we are really doing no more than recovering a part of the ground that we lost last year, and we have not created a single pie of currency beyond what the public requires. Let me again remind the House of the figures which I have already given. Our expansion in the current year has provided us with net additional funds of Rs. 35 crores, but our contraction in the two preceding years was Rs. 43¼ crores, so that in the three years the Government in performing its duty as currency authority has had to lose resources of Rs. 8¼ crores. From the recent improvement the whole country is deriving great benefit and we have done our best to the extent that we were justified by the exchange position in doing so, to ease the position for commerce and industry by supplying them with the currency that they required and by regulating our Treasury Bill policy in a way which has enabled the bank to reduce its rate from 8 per cent. to 6 per cent. Why should our critics cavil at that?

WHERE THE MONEY HAS GONE.

To those who say that the recent rise in prices has not been sufficient to justify the extent of our expansion I can only answer that the public whose needs we as currency authority have to supply has absorbed the money. There is no evidence either in the Bank's figures or otherwise of an undue surplus. It is not possible to say exactly where the money has gone. Some is undoubtedly required to meet the greater needs of trade with higher rupee prices for commodities. It is clear also that in certain cases currency must now be held where gold was held before. That shows a gratifying confidence in the country's currency. Apart from this I would make two observations. In the first place stocks of currency held in the banks and throughout the country must have been reduced to abnormally low figures by the contraction which we effected up till September, and as a result of the high rates for Treasury Bills which we had to maintain. There was clearly much leeway to be made up. In the second place, in a country with a fully developed money market organisation, contraction and expansion of credit plays a much more important part than contraction and expansion of currency. India is not entirely on a par with a modern Western country in this respect. Except in a few large towns there is no fully developed money market or credit machinery. In the vast areas of the countryside the organisation is still on ancient lines, and the possibilities of variation in the absorption of currency are comparatively large. In the last few months in India there is no evidence of any large expansion of credit, and the whole demand for extra accomodation has fallen on currency. This must be remembered in assessing the situation in India. In any case(whatever our critics say, we can assert with the greatest assurance that the present position is sound. On the other hand it is quite obvious that the recent improvement in the exchange position and in the demand for currency has been very largely due to the sale and export of gold. If that were to cease, and if there were to be any economic set-back in the world with a renewed fall in gold and rupee prices, then we may again have to reverse the present process in order to maintain a sound position. Will our critics in that case shift their ground yet once more and criticise us again from the other side? For the present at least let us hope that such a necessity will not arise, and until it does let us be thankful for small mercies in the welcome improvement which has recently come about.

EXPORT OF GOLD

The reference to the export of gold which I have just made brings me to that as another matter on which I must say something because the public mind is so much concerned about it. I would at the outset draw a distinction between the export of gold from private holdings and any loss of gold from our monetary reserves. The distinction is not always kept clear in the public mind. There has of course been no loss of gold from our monetary reserves. On the contrary our holding has largely increased in the current year. Therefore, so far as the backing to our currency is concerned, there has been no weakening of the position.

In the meanwhile the export is giving India favourable trade balance and enabling her people, who are in this way realising a small portion of their reserves, to tide over the present terribly difficult times. India is thereby being saved much of the hardship under which other countries are suffering. Reserves are being drawn upon in hard times and as His Excellency asked of what use is a reserve if it can never be drawn upon?

Those, however, who deplore the present export of gold apparently hold the view that gold is so extraordinarily valuable as a possession that no country which has once acquired it should part with a single ounce of it—particularly not in the present times of economic crisis. And many of them go on to assert that the present Government of India alone of all Governments is allowing this export to take place.

Now, in the first place, to the general argument I think the answer is simple. What is the special and unique quality of gold which justifies the holding of it? Surely its quality as a reserve which in the last resort is, according to the present world system, the only ultimate sure method for settling obligations as between one country and another. But if this is accepted, then the necessary implication is that the gold must on occasions be used for this purpose. If it is never to be used it might just as well be at the bottom of the sea.

America, still on gold, is in terrible difficulties, and is straining every effort—as recent announcements show—to find a policy which will bring about a rise in the gold prices of commodities, or in other words, a fall in the value of gold. If she succeeds her present currency system may survive. If she does not, she, too, may be forced off the gold standard. This is no exaggeration of the position. Why, therefore, should the people of India be deprived of the right to exercise their own judgment in this matter and sell their gold? My critics would answer: "Let them do so, but let the Government buy it and use this opportunity to build up reserves for starting a Reserve Bank." But to this there are clear answers. First, "For the Government as currency authority to buy gold now that the currency is divorced from gold would be a pure speculation." Secondly, "The Government could not afford to buy and hold all the gold which is being offered now, for it has its own external obligations to meet." Thirdly, "If currency reserves are required, and if we could afford now to accumulate them, we have already our proper proportion of gold. It is rather external securities that we need to complete an ample margin of reserves." Fourthly, "We are indirectly acquiring sterling securities against the gold exports so far as the proceeds are not required to meet the balance of payments due on private accounts. So far as our financial position permits of it we shall use these securities to increase our currency reserves."

We have given this matter our most constant and careful consideration ever since last October when the process began, and we are absolutely certain that in present circumstances the best interests of India are being served by allowing free movement of gold to continue—that in fact this movement is proving that India's gold resources are an immense reserve of strength, the moderate employment of which is saving her people at present from much suffering, and preserving the balance of payments and the credit of the country as a whole in times when other countries, particularly countries whose economic conditions resemble those of India are sorely strained.

Our critics often speak as though the interests of Government were somehow different to the interests of the country in this matter. There could be no more absurd idea. The difficulties of Government, either as the authority for revenue and expenditure, or as currency authority, react on the public and vice versa. What are signs at present? We are free from hampering measures of exchange

(Continued on page 11.)

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Tariffs Are No Substitute

EXPAND CREDIT & REBUILD INTERNATIONAL TRADE, SAYS MR. BRAILSFORD

Mr. H. N. Brailsford writes in the "New Leader":—

When necessity lays a hand upon me, and compels me to discuss the Chamberlain tariff, my first impulse is to protest against its irrelevance. Since the fury of the world depression broke upon us in the last months of 1929, there has been one course, and one only, which called for all the resources of civilised statesmanship. The only general cure for this slump, which sent prices tumbling in a cataract of disaster, is to reverse the torture of deflation, which the mismanagement, the prejudices or the interests of the bankers have imposed upon the earth. Until credit is expanded, the level of wholesale prices raised and gold reduced to at least the value which it held in the summer of 1929, there can be no revival of world trade, no general call for labour, no hope for the farmers, and no relief from the intolerable burden of debts which the appreciation of gold has swollen by a half.

One does not, by saying this, mean to imply that a world which had mastered gold would be a paradise: it would be, however, a relatively habitable planet, neither better nor worse than it was in 1929, with Socialism still to win. But until this is done nothing else is worth discussing.

EXPAND CREDIT.

There are, as I need hardly remind the reader, two ways of doing it. The better way, if it were feasible, would be by an international conference, which must deal with currency as well as with debts and reparations. If that is hopeless (as I think it is) then the only practical course is to win for sterling as wide an international area as possible, and within that area to expand credit and rebuild international trade. That area would, of course, include the Empire, or most of it, but our aim should be to gather within it every country which is weary of the present anarchy.

The indispensable preface to any debate on tariffs is to point out that, whatever their effect may be, they are no substitute for this indispensable remedy, which the National Government neglects as blindly and helplessly as its predecessor did.

This said, the next step is to remind our British selves that we are acting in a world which has outlived national boundaries. What we do will reach far beyond our shores. Everything that we do must answer the test: What effect will it have upon the general distress, of which our own is but a local phase. Look for a moment beyond the horizon of the "Daily Express". Every country, whether by tariffs or by exchange restrictions, is limiting imports. We follow suit, and fondly imagine that we can still expand our exports.

"EPIDEMIC OF NATIONALISM."

Seen in this way, as a world-wide phenomenon, its lunacy provokes a laugh which needs no words. We might as well send our commercial travellers, like scapegoats, into the desert. To this folly of nationalist self-sufficiency our contribution is the most damaging because it marks a break with a century-old tradition. Under this epidemic of nationalism, our civilisation is visibly crashing. The shame of the League in China and the coming failure in Geneva are but the translation into politics of our egoistic economics. Egoism must go armed. In a world which nothing but mutual aid and co-operation can heal we lead in this delusion of self-help.

There is, however, as the reader may remind me, the awkward problem of our balance of trade. John Bull, in account with the world, is still a unit: his ledgers show a trading deficit of over £100 millions on the year. They show it mainly for three reasons: (1) The frenzy of deflation has checked the capacity of the world to buy from us. (2) The investments of our owning class overseas have ceased for the same reason to give their normal yield of interest. (3) The "invisible" exports of shipping insurance, and the financing of international trade have fallen off because everyone is ceasing to import.

TARIFF NO REMEDY.

For these evils a tariff is no remedy. On the contrary, it must somewhat aggravate our case. In proportion as it diminishes the earning and trading power of our habitual clients outside the Empire. If we were but taking prompt steps to cure the general disorder, would it necessarily be a mistaken course to allow this trading deficit to run on?

One may concede that there was, last summer, when Mr. Keynes proposed it, some case on this score of the balance of trade for an emergency Revenue Tariff. It vanished when we fell off gold. That happy accident is equivalent, in our dealings with countries which still submit to the torture of gold, to a premium of about 25 per cent. on our exports, and a check of the same amount on their imports. There is a time-lag of something over eighteen months in Dr. MacDonald's prescriptions. His medicine might have been salutary then; it is superfluous and mischievous now.

Let us, however, suppose that it is still necessary to take emergency measures to correct the balance of trade. I need not repeat at length Sir Herbert Samuel's argument, which was as clear as his conduct is obscure. At the best this Tariff is likely to check imports only to an amount which will extinguish perhaps one-third of our trading deficit. Even this is, I think, an over-estimate, for it does not allow for the probable decline in our exports, as the result of higher costs. For the sake of excluding (as it is calculated) perhaps 8 or 10 per cent. of our present imports, the remaining 90 or 92 per cent are to be taxed.

Could anything be clumsier? Let us not make the mistake of supposing, however, that any lack of intelligence explains this singular result of an attempt to reduce imports. The main purpose of this Tariff has no relation whatever to the balance of trade. The intention is to transfer as large a part as possible of the burden of taxation from the shoulders who pay income-tax to those of the poorer workers, who contibute to the revenue only through taxes on the necessary things they consume.

'LAISSEZ-FAIRE'

Were it faced by this supposed necessity of reducing imports, a Socialist Government would have no difficulty in devising a technique. It certainly would not be deterred by any scruple about Free Trade. That conception belongs to the philosophy of 'laissez-faire.' Its aim, on the contrary, would be the scientific control of international trade. Tariffs it would reject as a clumsy instrument which inevitably raise prices, and yet transfer to the home-producer as a benefit only a part of the additional cost which the consumer must pay.

The alternative is to set up Import Boards, which could exercise controls of various types. One need not here repeat our proposals for the direct importation in bulk of wheat, meat, and certain raw materials. Here is the simplest of all possible ways of controlling the total amount of our imports, but it has other attractions: the elimination of speculation and the middleman's profit, the stabilisation of prices, economy in transport and storage, the possibility of friendly barter with the organised producers of our imports. Where this direct method seemed inapplicable, the expedient of licences is available. The Board, aiming at the full employment of our resources at home, would issue for competing foreign produce licence only up to an amount which would fill any gap in our own capacity to produce.

SOCIALIST SCHEME.

In the fixing of this periodical total, it would have the most elastic means of control which economic science could desire. To an inefficient industry it could prescribe a programme of re-organisation promising as its capacity advanced to turn out goods of the best quality at reasonable prices and at a living wage, to reduce the quota of future imports. But equally it would open the ports and admit a larger volume of competing goods whenever an industry raised prices unduly, delayed measures of re-organisation, or worsened labour conditions.

Side by side with this powerful weapon of stimulation and control must be built up, needless to say, other means of penetration and re-organisation, above all through the supply of capital and credit by a public system of banking, and the other familiar "keys"—the land, transport, mechanical power.

A control of imports has an indispensable place in any Socialist scheme for the organisation of industry and agriculture To attempt that task without it would be to tolerate a continual infiltration of anarchy into a system of order.

But it does not mean self-sufficiency, nor yet nationalism, and least of all does it mean a trade war with every nation outside our political system. It ought to mean, in its full development, between ourselves and all our habitual clients, the organised exchange of whatever goods each is best fitted to produce, where to-day we oscillate between competitive undercelling and the grip of the ring. We might start it on our island. In its final development it would mean an international society built on the principle of mutual aid.

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JANUARY CONTENTS.

The January Number contains the following original articles: Mandates at the Round Table Conference by the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C., C.H.; The Cycle of Change by Sir J. C. Bose, F.R.S.; The Round Table Conference and After by Sir Albion Banerji, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.; Women on the Legislatures in the New India by Radhabhai Subbarayan; A pen sketch of Gandhi by Miss N. E. Beggs, B.A. (Oxon); The British General Election by Mr. H. S. L. Polak; The Japanese Population Problem by Sir Frank Noyce, K.T., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S; The Power of the Purse by Prof. Haricharan Mukerji, M.A.; "Crucified on a Cross of Gold" by Sir Alexander Cardew; The Gaekwar of Baroda; Congress and the Round Table Conference by Mr. Richard B. Gregg; Rejection of the Finance Bill by Mr. A. Seshadry Iyengar; Vaswdatta and Upagupta; A Story by Mr. Ganga Charan Lal; Dangerous Moments in My Life by Mr. Harold Lloyd; Women in Ceylon Politics by Mr. Perry de Lanerolle, etc.

FEBRUARY CONTENTS

AMONG articles in the February Number are: Reality and Appearance by Sir Oliver Lodge; Designs of Flowers Unnamed; A Poem by Mr. Gurudas Roy; Whither Away Again? by Dr. Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikary; The Disarmament Conference by Mr. Sydney W. Pascall; The Spanish Republic and Its Future by Mr. Hrishikesh Roy, M.A.; All Over Again by Juliette Vellier-Duray; India and World Opinion by Dr. Lanka Sundaram; A Fireside Reverie by Mr. Glyn Barlow, The Return and the Arrest; The Lindsay Commission Report by Dr. I. S. Peter, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond); Current Poetry; and The Ceylon National Congress by Mr. Everard H. Mirando.

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Epstein Interpreted

CRITICAL ATTITUDE TOWARDS STATUESQUE "SHOCKERS"

The exhibition of paintings by Jacob Epstein at Redfern Gallery in Old Bond-street, W., is the art topic of the moment in Britain.

Mr. Epstein's work, some of which was illustrated in the "Daily Herald" yesterday, may be described in character as primitive.

But is it primitive?

In these pictures there is a vigour, a movement that is not found in the same degree or character in paintings of the Middle Ages. Nor is the sculpturesque treatment in any way like the flat draughtsmanship of long ago.

But aesthetic power and dramatic sense are present in these works as in important are of any other period.

The technique and treatment are modern.

IS IT "GROTESQUE ART"?

"Adam and Eve" represents, I suppose, the Expulsion. The couple are depicted fleeing from the Garden. We may imagine the angel of the flaming sword somewhere in the background. Swift, light strokes of the brush convey an impression of terrified speed.

"Absalom and David's Concubines" is interesting, in that Epstein has introduced his models, Eileen, Sunita, Delores, Milan and others. The question is "How do they like themselves as Epstein sees them?"

Epstein has undoubtedly given us a further display of his originality and power.

But is Epstein's art grotesque? No! Epstein's art improves on acquaintance as all vital contemporary art should. There will be some visitors to this exhibition who will be shocked. But none. I think, who will be bored.

ORIGINALITY IN ART.

The person who is shocked and runs away can hardly adventure far in art. The true critic, curious and interested, will find in the treatment of these religious subjects much that is fascinating and new.

The grim symbolic character that pervades the creations of Epstein, the sculptor, is present in his paintings.

Perhaps Epstein is only waiting for a sympathetic hearing to tell us a little more about his ideals? —"Daily Herald."

"UNLESS WE CANCEL THE DEBTS"

This "Insane Policy" Must Go

AMERICAN JOURNAL'S WARNING

have to operate the mines; if they seized rail-roads and factories, they would have to operate them also. And this could not be done in a partial way; it would have to be done completely. The French could not operate an automobile factory; for example, unless they operated the railroad bringing raw materials to the factory and shipping out the finished product, as well as the contributing steel works, glass works, leather companies, tire companies, and so on—at least to the extent that such semi-finished materials could not be profitably imported from France or elsewhere. But obviously not a fraction of the excess skilled French labour could be found to carry on such work. It has been suggested that French industrialists might take control of German industry. But even if we assume that they could secure ownership, either of bonds or stocks, the problem of reparations would hardly be changed. True, it would cease to be a problem of taxation, but it would continue to be a problem of transfer; and if the payments existed on any stale scale comparable with those under the present reparations, the system would be just as certain to break down.

DRASTIC SCALING DOWN.

It is possible that much of this may become apparent to French statesmanship before any action against Germany is taken; but whether it does or not, it will become apparent very shortly after action is taken. France's next step, therefore, will be to combine with the other Allies to request an international conference for the drastic scaling down both of debts and reparations. This Congress will reject. France, England, Italy, and the rest will then notify us that they are unable to make further debt payments. Senators Borah and Johnson will make scorching statements condemning Europe for its repudiation of a sacred contract, and the American press will swell the denunciatory chorus. European statesmen and press will reply to Uncle Shylock in kind. Stocks and bonds will probably undergo another collapse; the economic crisis will become worse everywhere. Mutual bitterness and recrimination will continue for years; America and the Allies will throw up still further discriminatory tariffs against one another, and help still further to ruin one another's foreign trade. Statesmen on both sides of the water will continue to feel righteous indignation and thorough self-satisfaction.

Such is the future we have to look forward to if we base our view on a cold weighing of the probabilities. Events may not occur in the order named; but the final result can hardly fail to be the same. There is, of course, one chance in ten that a miracle will happen and that Congress and the Administration will forgive the debts purely out of intelligent selfishness. In that case, of course, we shall not get our money either, but we shall at least have the world's goodwill, and in such an atmosphere confidence and trade would rise like a submerged raft from which a great rock has been rolled off. There is a huge psychological difference, which we have not yet remotely begun to appreciate, between what follows when a creditor forgives a debt and what follows when a debtor repudiates it. It remain to be seen whether that difference can be understood before it is altogether too late.—"The Nation", (New York).

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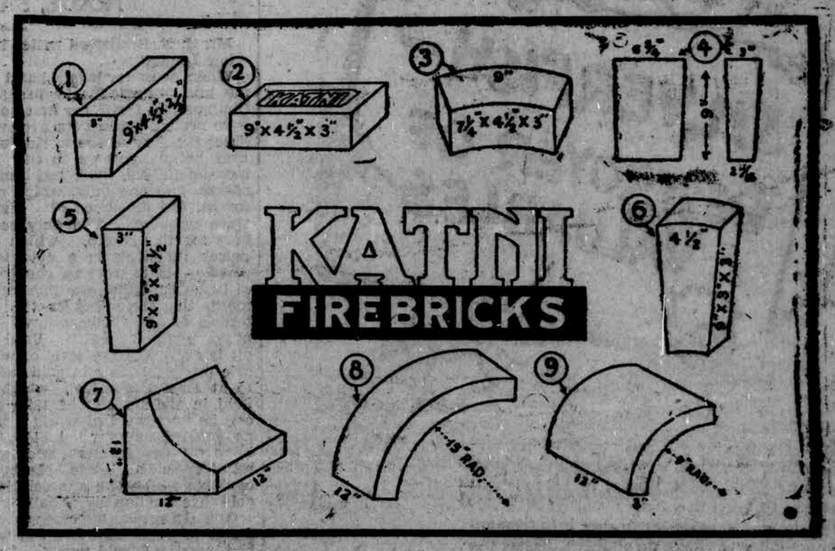

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How Labour Evidence Was Stage-Managed In Madras

FRANCHISE COMMITTEE SECRETARY'S CONFIDENTIAL D. O. TO CERTAIN EMPLOYERS

(From A Correspondent.)

MADRAS, March 5.

Mr. P. R. K. Sarma, Vice-President, Madras Provincial Central Labour Board, and Editor, "M. & S. M. Railway Man" has issued the following statement to the Press:

"The General Public will be interested to know how it has been attempted to stagemanage evidence on behalf of Labour for the Lothian Committee. Before the Committee actually arrived in Madras the following D. O. letter dated the 12th February, 1932 has been addressed by the Secretary, Franchise Committee, Fort St. George to certain employers in the City. The various organisations of the workers had no Official intimation about the Committee's visit to Madras. Nor was the co-operation of the Unions invited. As is the procedure the Unions were not even shown the courtesy of being furnished with a copy of the questionaire. From the confidential D. O. to the employers the impression is irresistable that those who were in charge of preparing the way for the Committee's work in Madras deliberately planned to shut out the real views of organised Labour regarding the problems into which the Committee has been set up to conduct enquiries and make proposals to his Majesty's Government.

CONFIDENTIAL LETTER.

The following confidential D. O. letter dated 12th February, 1932 was addressed by the Secretary, Franchise Committee, Fort St. George Madras to some employers

"The Franchise Committee which is visiting Madras from 27th February, 1932 to 5th March wish to examine some representatives of labour in regard to representation of labour as special interest. The points for discussion will be the nature of the constituency and the qualifying franchise or who ought to be the electors. We should like if possible to put up for examination some intelligent representatives of organised labour who are workmen themselves and not merely advocates who have attached themselves to the Labour Movement. Have you among your employees any body you could suggest of this type who would be capable of expressing his real views in a reasonably intelligent fashion and would be independent of either employers or the professional labour men."

AMUSING EVIDENCE.

The employers in accordance with the confidential instructions contained in the ukase of the Government made their selections and very amusing, if not pathetic, evidence is understood to have been presented before the Lothian Committee on behalf of labour. One individual having a ridiculous membership for his Union according to the report of the Registrar of Trade Unions gave gratuitous evidence. The Team from Buckingham and Carnatic Mills nominated by the management tendered oral evidence before the Committee denouncing their Union while simultaneously alleging their membership of the same.

It fell to the misfortune of certain members of organised labour like M. & S. M. Railway Employees' Union nominated by the Railway to be called upon departmentally to give evidence before the Lothian Committee on the 3rd instant without even being told on what subjects they would be examined. But luckily the Government found a Tarter in the leading spokesman for the M. & S. M. Railway Labour who presented the following statement entirely disassociating their Union in regard to their presence at the Massonic Lodge. They also told the Committee some home truths regarding the present situation and the attitude of labour in regard to such Committees in view of it.

M. & S. M. R. MAN'S STATEMENT

To The Chairman, Franchise Committee, Madras.

Sir,—I have been asked by the M. & S. M. Railway Administration to go and appear before your Committee. I am doing so lest it should be construed as disobedience of orders by the M. & S. M. Railway Authorities. I do not appear before the Committee in my capacity as Branch Secretary of the M. & S. M. Railway employees' Union which to my knowledge has not received any invitation to give evidence and the Union has not directed me to do so. The workers rightly feel that the Madras Government has little or no sympathy with the Trade Union Movement and their ignoring organised Unions proves to the hilt this fact.

WORKERS FOR FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS.

However as a worker I desire to make it clear that workers generally both organised and unorganised industrial workers are quite disaffected by terrible repression and lathi charges that are going on. The workers who stand for freedom of speech, freedom of Press, freedom of association, cannot be happy when these rights are being obstructed at every step by terrible ordinances. By this kind of repression not only the workers disbelieve in the professions of the Government but the friends of the Government have become either silent or open foes and foes have become enternal enemies and the Government is allowing feelings of bitterness to run underground.

ADULT SUFFRAGE.

I stand for fundamental rights for workers chief among them being, adult franchise, freedom of association freedom of religion, living wage and better conditions of service. The representative of the Railwaymen in India has already placed his views at R. T. C. on behalf of workers in London. Workers stand for full responsible Government, i.e. Government of people, by the people, for the people.

Yours faithfully, Sd. Nuppuswamy.

Inspite of the repeated request to have it read the Chairman would not do so. The whole Labour Evidence for M. & S. M. Railway was finished within two or three minutes and thus ended one chapter of evidence collected by the Lothian Committee.

INSULT TO INJURY.

Obviously realising that the Unions refuse to be insulted by not being invited to co-operate, the Government have issued a questionnaire with a covering letter dated the 2nd March which has been received by the M. & S. M. Railway Employees' Union only yesterday stating that Lord Lothian would be pleased to know the written views of the Union in regard to representation of labour in the legislatures. It does not require extraordinary intelligence to know that the Government have added insult to injury by asking the Unions to give only written evidence and that too a day after the fair. The Committee is to leave Madras probably today and it would take atleast one month for the Union to obtain the views of the workers scattered in the various parts of the Railway and to formulate them into a presentable and useful memorandum. The belated realisation of the Government is nothing but a mockery and is quite consistent with their views regarding labour and its representation. One wonders why the Madras Government did not apply their opinion in practice and nominate labour representatives confidentially asked for by the Secretary, Franchise Committee in his letter of 12th February, 1932.

WILL GOVT. EXPLAIN?

It is for the Government to come out with a communique whether they do or do not associate themselves with the D. O. of the Secretary of the Franchise Committee. If only labour knows its inherent power it can take care of itself and avoid repitition of such insults.

'F' WARD'S 19TH "DICTATOR" JAILED

Four Volunteers Convicted For Distributing Handbills

BOMBAY, Monday.

The 19th "Dictator" of "F" Ward, Bombay along with a volunteer arrested at Wadala yesterday for Flag Salutation have been sentenced to-day at the Dadar Police Court to six months' R. I.

Four volunteers who were arrested yesterday for distributing hand bills at Poibavdi were also sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

C. P. Labour Demands Adult Suffrage

NAGPUR, March 7.

At the second session of the Central Provinces and Berar Motor Owners' and Drivers' Conference held yesterday resolutions were passed yesterday urging the provision for immediate adult suffrage and safeguards for rights of labour in the future constitution. Another resolution requesting the local Government to withdraw prosecution against Mr. Ruiker was also passed.

NO APPEAL AGAINST AGENT!

Assembly Cannot Discuss Rly. Court's Report?

NEW DELHI, March 7.

Sir George Schuster did not start with his budget address till noon, as question time occupied an hour.

Sir Joseph Bhore informed Mr. Lalchand Navalrai that the report of the Railway Court of Inquiry would be available within a week but he declined to give the Assembly an opportunity to discuss teh report.

NO APPEAL AGAINST AGENT

Sardar Sant Singh was told by Sir Alan Parsons that no appeal lay against an order issued by the Agent of a Railway. Sir Alan Parsons further told Sardar Sant Singh that the principles adopted for the selection of railway employees for discharge in the recent economy campaign were, first those who were inefficient, next those who were least efficient, then those with short service and finally those nearing the age of superannuation.

Sir Henry Gidney asked whether the rule of superannuation applied to officers.

Sir Alan Parsons:—"I want notice".

80 APPEALS TO RAILWAY BOARD

Sardar Sant Singh was further informed that eighty appeals addressed to the Railway Board had been received by them during December 1931. These were either returned to appellants or transmitted to respective agents for disposal.

Before the question hour Mr. V. K. Aravamudha Iyengar, the budget officer, was sworn in.

FINANCE MEMBER'S APPEAL.

Sir Geoorge Schuster occupied 96 minutes to deliver the budget ahd he was cheered at the conclusion of his speech. There were subdued murmurings in the Nationalist benches when the Finance Member appealed for the co-operation of unofficial bodies in India to establish sound conditions for the introduction of the new constitution.

The Assembly adjourned till Wednesday.—A. P.

BAJAJ'S SISTER AND NIECE ARRESTED

"Gandhi Day" Sequel At Wardha

WARDHA, March 6.

(From A Correspondent)

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj's sister and his niece with a batch of seven other Desh Sevikas and one volunteer were arrested on Friday noon while exhorting merchants to close their shops and observe hartal in honour of "Gandhi Day". They were all arrested under Sec. 17 (1) of Criminal Law Amendment Act and tried in the afternoon by Mr. Dongre, the First Class Magistrate, and all were fined.

Mr. Bajaj's sister and niece were fined Rs. 200 and Rs. 100 each respectively. The fines of others ranged between Rs. 100 and Rs. 25. In default of payment they are to undergo six weeks' R. I.

Mr. Bajaj's family has been placed in B class and the rest in C class.

The city observed complete hartal.

TWO "DICTATORS"

A representative of the depressed class and twelth "Dictator" of Wardha was arrested while attempting to address a meeting in the evening. The Thirteenth "Dictator" was also arrested after he had addressed the meeting.

Eight out of those arrested on Feb. 16 and who were already sentenced to six months' R. I. were tried again on Friday under section 145 I. P. C. and sentenced to six months' R. I. each. The latter sentence is to run concurrently with the former.

AHMEDNAGAR'S 27TH "DICTATOR" JAILED

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDNAGAR, March 7.

The 27th "Dictator" was sentenced to three months' rigorous and fined Rs. 20 or one month in default, for taking out "Congress Bulletins" at a public meeting on a duplicator on "Gandhi day".

Sixth "Dictator" Of Broach Arrested

(From Our Correspondent)

BROACH, March 7.

The sixth "Dictator" of Broach District is arrested to-day at Broach.

A volunteer and a nationalist worker have also been arrested.

Twenty seven cloth merchants in Jambusar have agreed to suspend sales of foreign cloth.

RETURN OF BABY IN 48 HOURS ASSURED

Lindbergh Decides To Employ Go-Betweens

LONDON, March 7.

New York.—The safe return of Lindbergh's baby within 48 hours is promised provided the kidnappers' instructions regarding the ransom are obeyed, according to the "New York American," following the decision of Lindbergh to employ racketeers Spitable and Bitz to act as go-betweens and to get into touch with the kidnappers.—Reuter's Special.

SCHUSTER PRESENTS BUDGET

(Continued from Page 8)

control; exchange is strong; our credit improved; we have reduced our external obligations and strengthened our reserves, thereby saving the taxpayer interest charges, and improving the chances for raising fresh capital when this is needed for the development of the country; the bank rate has come down from 8 to 6 per cent., and, as a result, all who are engaged in trade and industry have obtained great relief; while, as another result, Government securities are rising, a fact which in its turn is improving the position of all banks and investors. If anyone fails to see benefit to the public in all these signs he must be blind indeed.

GENERAL CONCLUSION.

On a broad review I think we may feel satisfied with the position. We can face next year with a prospect of a fairly substantial surplus, while even though the current year is closing with a nominal deficit, if we take into account the provision which we are making from revenue for reducing our debts, we can actually reckon on a surplus of receipts over expenditure for the two years combined.

FLING AT BOMBAY.

I have dwelt on world conditions and said little about internal political conditions. Here the mere fact that constitutional changes are impending makes it all the more necessary that we should preserve the country's financial foundations in a sound condition and convince the world that any future Indian Government will so maintain them. The latter is a task on which Indian leaders should concentrate. But just at this time, we see, on the contrary efforts in certain quarters to propagate mistrust, and to impede the normal course of trade. I have taken no account of any effects from those efforts in my calculations. Local effects there may be, and Bombay, for example, with her strange passion for self-inflicted wounds, may, unless the commercial interests so threatened bestir themselves, find herself wounded beyond recovery and in danger of losing her place as a commercial market, just as she has been losing her industrial place to other centres. But, so far as India as a whole is concerned, we confidently believe that such efforts will fail to have any appreciable effect on her economic life, and that ultimately the good sense of the country will prevail.

CALL FOR CO-OPERATION.

Is it vain even now to ask for co-operation in India when we are trying to establish sound conditions for the new constitution? I will say no more now than that the position will require very careful consideration during the coming year. If in the handling of these problems representatives of the unofficial communities in India were ready to give their advice and support to Government, I feel confident that the national interests would benefit from such co-operation. Hon'ble Members may perhaps take up these points in debate.

We have in the past year ridden a storm which might well have wrecked us, but we have emerged from it stronger than before. We have overhauled our expenditure and reduced this to a level which should leave us a margin of revenue when any economic recovery begins, and at least substantially ease the financial problems at the start of the new Constitution. Difficulties there are which still remain to be overcome, and tasks to be accomplished. If the Indian public would co-operate in a common effort with Government, this could be done more surely and more easily; but we are determined that it shall be done. In the meanwhile, if we look round the world in the present times of difficulty we may fairly claim that there is no country in the world whose intrinsic financial position is sounder, or whose ultimate prospect of economic advance in the future is more bright.

FLOGGING FOR POLITICALS?

Alleged Incidents In Bangalore Jail

I. G. OF PRISONS TO REPORT TO GOVT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, March 3.

The concensus of public opinion in Bangalore is now directed towards expressing in strong terms against the severe flogging said to have been inflicted on some of the political prisoners undergoing imprisonment in the Bangalore Central Jail.

ALLEGED FLOGGING.

The allegation is that three young men who were convicted and sentenced by the Cantonment Magistrates in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement were given stripes for the offence of having broken two sets of grinding stones. The incident is reported to have occurred on the 7th February last. Two of the victims expressed regret after receiving a few stripes and pointed the third man as the offender and this man bore the full brunt of 30 stripes. On the 19th February two more convicts were flogged and given 30 stripes each for having refused to work in sympathy with two of their fellow prisoners who were sentenced to penal diet for preferring a false complaint against some jail officials, who they alleged had assaulted them.

Thirteen others were also given stripes till such time as they expressed regret and agreed to do the day's work. Some juveniles who heard the noise of the flogging of their brethren came out and shouted "Bharatha Matha-ki-jai" and they were all punished with 6 stripes each.

REPORT CALLED FOR.

Though the authorities justify flogging in the interests of jail discipline, the fact that flogging had been awarded to congress prisoners for transgressing jail rules has not been denied. The Mysore Government have called for a report from the Inspector-General of Prisons. It is learnt that the District Magistrate of the Civil and Military station, also visited the Jail soon after these allegations reached him. Protest meetings are being held all over the State, against this brutal form of punishment.

M. S. M. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR WOMEN

The students undergoing training in the Senior Advanced Course (Eighteen months' Course) in sewing and cutting at the Parel and the Girgaon centres of the Mahila Seva Mandal's Industrial School for women were recently examined. The following is the list of successful candidates in order of merit:

Parel Centre:—(1) Miss Liya Ezakel. (2) Miss Yerusha Devid. (3) Miss Rachel Belker. (4) Mrs. Salubai Kamli. (5) Mrs. Parvatibai Borker. (6) Shrimati Kamalabai Bhide. (7) Mrs. Yashodabai Bagaitkar. (8) Mrs. Segula Bamnolker. (9) Mrs. Sera Bhastekar. (10) Mrs. Abi Thalker. (11) Miss Sipora Dighorker. (12) Shrimati Savitribai Joshi.

Girgaon Branch:—(1) Mrs. Majubai Dhatavaker. (2) Mrs. Murlibai Rajapurker. (3) Miss Gulabbai Mantri. (4) Miss Keshar Chuwan. (5) Miss Lila Gaitonde (6) Mrs. Rebecca Maichel. (7) Mrs. Kamalabai Penker. (8) Miss Vatsala Joshi. (9) Mrs. Laxumibai Kamat. (10) Shrimati Yashodabai Mehendale.

ORDINANCE NEWS IN BRIEF

CANNANORE: Flag Salutation Ceremony was performed on Friday morning at "Vilakkuthara" and a procession paraded the streets. The Police snatched the flag from the processionists and arrested two volunteers. The same day four volunteers were arrested for picketing a foreign cloth shop.

KASARGOD. On the 2nd instant two persons were beaten by lathis and canes by police for singing national songs and distributing leaflets. They have been removed to the local hospital for treatment.

To Represent C. P. Indian Christians

NAGPUR, March 7.

Messrs. B. G. Kane of Amraoti and C. D. Madura of Nagpur will be examined by the Central Franchise Committee at Bombay whither they are proceeding to represent the point of view of Indian Christians in C. P.—A. P.

Hoshiarpur.—Governor of the Punjab performed the opening ceremony of the Hoshiarpur Electricity Company in the presence of a large gathering and returned to Lahore on Sunday.

QUEEN'S PRIVATE TREASURES IN LONDON SAFE DEPOSIT

Ingenious Contrivance Supposed To Be Theft-Proof

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Mar. 6.

The Queen, yesterday, visited the premises of the London Safe Deposit in Lower Regent Street, and descended into the vault, forty feet below the roadway, where she locked the steel-box which is her own personal property, and in which she will be able to store private treasures if she so desires. She used the key specially cast in gold, and inscribed with her initials and the Royal Crown, which was presented to her by the Company.

The Queen's belongings should be perfectly safe, as in order to get to any of the safes an unauthorised person would have to pass nine tests of identification, and force a 20-ton steel door equipped—with keyless combination and time-locks. It is also proof against drills and explosives and oxy-acetylene and electrical heat. None of the sales can be opened without two keys while there are bells secretly hidden which give direct communication with the police.—Reuter.

JAYWANT & GHATGE JAILED

C. P. Labour Leaders Convicted In Elichpur Case

(From A Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, March 4.

Judgment was delivered to-day in the long-drawn case known as the Ellichpur Rioting Case in which Mr. Jayawant, the well-known Labour leader of C.P., and Mr. Ghatge stood charged with rioting. Both the accused were sentenced, Mr. Jayawant to one year's R. I. under section 147, and three months' R. I. under section 447 and Mr. Ghatge to six months' and three months R. I., respectively. The sentences in both the cases are to run concurrently.

Both Mr. Jayawant adn Mr. Ghatge were further bound over for a period of one year.

AMEND JAIL MANUAL

Public Meeting Condemns Flogging

BANGALORE, Mar. 5.

An open air meeting of leading lawyers and state citizens held last night condemned the practice of flogging of political prisoners for breach of jail discipline and stressed the need for its immediate abolition.

The meeting unanimously adopted a resolution urging an amendment to the Jail Manual with a view to effecting reforms like providing accustomed food and habitual work to political prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, affording adequate facilities for reading, correspondence and interviews and granting exemption from dress and other regulations. Mr. Srinivas Iyengar, member of the Legislative Council, presided.

Speakers at the meeting compared the conditions prevailing in the state prison with prison life in advanced countries of the West. By a special resolution the meeting authorised the president to communicate the above to His Highness the Maharaja, the Dewan and the Chief Secretary.—A. P.

Temperature Above Normal In N. W. India

POONA, March 7.

Yesterday low pressure area over Sind has caused local falls of rain or snow in Kashmir with a few falls in North-West Frontier Province and Punjab Hills and is filling up. The temperature remains generally above the normal in Northwest India.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Srinagar and Sonmarg (half in inch; Murree and Parachinar a quarter.

Forecasts:—A few light showers may occur in Kashmir, the Punjab Hills and Assam.

Earthquake Report:—Earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1800 miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at zero hour nineteen minutes, Indian Standard Time to-day.—A. P.

CALCUTTA CUP

Personnel Of English Team

SPECIAL CABLE.

The English Fifteen to meet Scotland at Twickenham for the Calcutta Cup on 19th March will be as follows:—Another, C. Aarvold (Blackheath), D. Burland (Navy and United Secretary) C. Tanner (Gloucester), B. Gadney (Leicester), W. Elliott (United Services), R. Longland (Northampton), G. Gregory (Bristol), N. Evans (Navy and United Services), C. Webb (Navy and Devonport Services) R. Hobbs (Army and Richmond), Vaughan Joes (Army and United Services), B. Black Blackheath), J. Hodgson (Northern.) The fullback is indefinite.

EX-M. L. C. PLACED IN "B" CLASS

Property Attached To Recover Fine

(From A Correspondent.)

HARDA, March 7.

On 21st February last a High Court pleader, an ex-M.L.C. and the Municipal Vice-President Harda and the Second "Dictator" Hoshangabad District was convicted under the picketing ordinance sentenced to 6 months' R. I. and fined Rs. 500/.

He has been placed in "B" class. His moveables, and immoveables have been attached for recovery of the fine.

Up till now 11 persons have been convicted for picketing ordinance from this town.

Foreign cloth shops are yet being picketed.

Students' Hartal At Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 7.

A hartal was declared to be observed to-day by the students in observance of the "Students' Day". Students of only one local school however downed their books and came out of the school premises at the commencement of the school time. Other schools were working as usual. Police pickets were posted at all schools.—A. P.

SUGAR MERCHANTS' SHOP PICKETED

14 Volunteers Arrested

(From A Correspondent).

WARDHA (C. P.), March 6.

Four volunteers were arrested yesterday while picketing liquor-shop.

Nine women and five men volunteers were arrested to-day in three successive batches while picketing the shop of Messrs. Daod Usman, a leading sugar merchants.

Messrs. Daod Usman sold a bag of foreign sugar yesterday against the pledge given to the local Congress Committee, and therefore picketing was resorted to to-day. Great cesation is prevailing in the city. Anxious and earnest efforts are being made to come to terms with the Congress.

Head Mistress & Teacher Arrested At Akola

(From A Correspondent).

AKOLA, March 6.

Last evening the Head Mistress of the Rashtreeya Kanya Shala, Akola, was arrested at her residence under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Four volunteers were arrested at Balapur under the Picketing Ordinance.

Another Congressman was arrested at Dahihanda under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Two volunteers were arrested at Dahihanda under the Picketing Ordinance.

A worker of Akot was arrested at Akot, under Section 17 (1).

A National School teacher of Akola, was arrested here this noon.

SHOLAPUR DOCTOR RELEASED

Ordered To Report To Police Thrice Daily

SHOLAPUR, March 6.

A Sholapur doctor who was arrested on the 6th of January under the New Emergency Powers Ordinance, was released on parole yesterday afternoon from the Bijapur jail and he arrived here in the evening.

It is understood that a notice is served on him requiring him to report to the police three times a day. He is also ordered not to leave the City Municipal area and to refrain from taking part in the Civil Disobedience movement.

Another gentleman who was arrested the same day as the doctor was released on the 3rd instant from the Bijapur jail and ordered to stay in Bombay. Accordingly, it is stated, he is now in Bombay with his brother.

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JUPITER GENERAL
has various schemes of LIFE INSURANCE to suit all.
J9

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1932

JUPITER GENERAL
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J10

BLACK FLAGS AND LATHI CHARGES

How Bombay Greeted Lothian Committee On Monday

17TH EMERGENCY COUNCIL AND OVER 20 PERSONS ARRESTED

BOMBAY, Monday.

A complete hartal in Indian business quarters, a black flag procession led by the seventeenth Emergency Council of the B.P.C.C. culminating in the arrests of the Council and ten others and half a dozen people injured in a lathi charge by the police. These were the features of the reception accorded to Lord Lothian, Chairman of the Central Franchise Committee and his colleagues, who arrived in Bombay on Monday morning by a special train.

The members of the Committee who were accompanied by Dr. Ambedkar, Sir Mohamed Yaqoob, Mrs. Subbaroyan and Mr. R.R. Bakhle were received by a number of officials and their friends whose total number did not exceed two dozens.

ELABORATE POLICE PRECAUTIONS.

Police and C.I.D. officers and a large number of plain clothes men guarded the platform which was scrupulously cleared of all visitors, except the friends of the members of the Committee and a group of Pressmen. The precincts of the Station were guarded by strong posses of lathi police.

Large crowds of spectators waited outside the Station as they were not allowed to enter the compound. The special train steamed in a few minutes before 8 a.m. and the Chairman and his colleagues got down from their first class compartments one after another Lord Lothian was received by Mr. Coventon, Chairman of the Bombay Provincial Committee, Mr. J. Turner, Mr. Moos and Mr. Wadia.

GOVT. CONTRACTORS GARLAND LOTHIAN.

He was then garlanded by Mr. Joosab Mohamed, a furniture merchant from Chakla Street and Mr. Abdul Rehman Taher, J.P. both of whom are Government contractors. Mrs. Subbaroyan was received by Mr. and Mrs. Chandavarkar, the latter being the only lady present at the reception. Dr. Ambedkar was received by his Secretary, while Sir Mohamed was greeted by two Borah gentlemen.

The members of the Central Committee got into the luxurious cars waiting for them and drove to the Government House, while the Indian members accompanied their friends to their respective residences.

"LOTHIAN GO BACK" PROCESSION.

"Lothian Go Back" were the cries that greeted the Chairman of the Committee, when his car came out of the gate and proceeded in the direction of Cruickshank Road. Precisely at the moment when the car emerged out of the Station gate, a procession led by the 17th Emergency Council came out of the Bazar Gate Street. At the same time, another small procession emerged from the Borah Bazar Street. The processionists were carrying black flags and placards with the inscriptions "Lothian Go Back" and shouting the same slogan at the top of their voices. They rushed at the Station, but were stopped on their way by a party of police who drew a cordon across the road.

EMERGENCY COUNCIL ARRESTED.

The members of the Emergency Council and ten volunteers were put under arrest by the police. A lathi charge then followed in which half a dozen people were injured. One of the volunteers refused to move from his place and was dragged by the police and removed to the Police Chauki opposite the G.P.O. The arrested men were then removed to the Esplanade lock-up.

Processionist Arrested And Jailed

Anti-Lothian Demonstration Sequel

"Exploiters must be sent away," was the inscription on a cardboard placard produced as an exhibit in the Court of Mr. D.N.D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay on Monday. A Congress volunteer who was arrested in the morning while carrying the placard at the head of a procession was charged under Section 17 (1), Criminal Law Amendment Act for assisting the operations of an unlawful association.

Mr. Spencer, Police prosecutor, acquainting the Court with the facts of the case, stated that the accused was arrested in the morning while going in a procession. The processionists carried two such placards. The police on duty dispersed the processionists and arrested the accused.

CHASED AND ARRESTED.

The Police officer giving evidence in the case stated that he was on duty near Bori Bunder on Mondap morning when the Central Franchise Committee was to arrive. The accused came at the head of the procession that emerged from Bazar Gate Street. The processionists were dispersed by the police. The accused who carried the placard ran in the direction of the Capitol Cinema. The witness gave him a chase and put him under arrest.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and awarded him six months' rigorous imprisonment.

SCENES AT A HIGH SCHOOL

Teahers Form A Cordon

Anti-Lothian demonstrations organised by the students of Bombay led to ugly scenes in the Elphinston High School which culminated in the arrest of three students.

As a protest against the arrival of the Lothian Committee, students observed complete hartal and many schools did not open at all. Some schools which were open had to close down subsequently, as the students walked out to join the procession which paraded through the streets.

The Elphinstone High School which was working as usual, received their attention. They rushed towards it in large numbers with the idea of getting it closed.

The Principal and the teachers formed a cordon when the crowd made an attempt to rush upstairs, which led to a long tussle between both the parties. The Principal sent for the police who tried to disperse the crowd which kept on shouting slogans. Three students were arrested and the police remained on guard till the afternoon recess.

In the afternoon there was a demonstration opposite the University buildings, when a national flag was hoisted on the Clock Tower. One student was arrested by the police and the crowds peacefully dispersed.

PICKETING OF SHARE BAZAR

Two Women Convicted

Two Gujarati women, who were arrested while picketing the Share Bazar on Monday, were tried by Mr. Khandalawalla, Third Court, Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. one of them was sentenced to 5 months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 25 fine, or in default, one month's further imprisonment. In the other case a similar term of imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default six weeks' further imprisonment was imposed on the accused.

Mr. Spencer, the police prosecutor, stated that the accused was arrested at 12-15 p.m. while picketing at the gate of the Share Bazar. She was preventing people from entering into the market and was charged under Section 4 of Ordinance V.

A police officer giving evidence stated that on receiving the information that there was picketing at the Share Bazar, he went to the place and found the accused picketing the gate of the Bazar in Dalal Street. She was restraining people from entering into the Bazar.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to 5 months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 25 fine, or in default, one month more.

ANOTHER CONVICTION.

Another woman who was arrested at the same place, was charged under the same Section. She appeared before the Court with a baby in her arms. A police officer in his evidence stated that he arrested the accused while picketing another gate of the Share Bazar. The baby was handed over to her a minute after the arrest. But he did not object to it as it would have led to commotion in the street.

Magistrate: I am not concerned with that part of the case.

The husband of the accused who was present in the Court, wanted to inform the Court that the baby was with the accused when she was arrested. "How can the baby remain without her mother?" he remarked.

The Magistrate asked the Court Clerk to stop him as he did not want to hear anything on the subject.

The accused replying to the Court admitted that she picketed the Bazar and added: "I have done my duty." The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced her to 5 months' R.I. and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default six weeks' further imprisonment.

EXCITEMENT AT STOCK EXCHANGE

Women Picketers Active

There was a good deal of excitement in front of the Stock Exchange, Bombay on Monday morning when the police arrested six women for picketing. The women volunteers posted themselves at the gate and tried to induce the brokers not to transact any business as a protest against the arrival of the Lothian Committee in Bombay. Following the arrests the Market was closed.

BRISK BUSINESS IN LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Extensive Bidding On Saturday

STEADY RISES IN PRICES.

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Mar. 6.

The biggest crowd ever seen in Throgmorton street, on a Saturday afternoon since 1914, thronged the street after the Stock Exchange had closed at noon on Saturday, and bidding continued extensively. Prices have risen steadily in almost every section, and dealers report the best week's business since 1929.—Reuter.

ALROUND INCREASE IN U. S. TAXATION

Sale Tax To Yield 595 Million Dollars

LONDON, March 7.

Washington.—An annual increase in the country's taxation of 1,100,000,000 dollars is provided in the Tax Bill which will be introduced in the House of Representatives on 7th April.

The chief proposal for 2-1/4 per cent. sale-tax is expected to yield 595 million dollars. Only foodstuffs, newspapers, magazines, books and articles used in places of worship will be exempted.

The increased individual income-taxes are expected to yield 112 million dollars and the Corporation-tax 21 million dollars. Increased revenue will also be obtained from the estate-tax and the amusements-tax. Cables and radiograms will be taxed at five cents a message between 31 and 49 cents and ten cents above that figure.

Petrol, oil, fuel and crude oil will be taxed one per cent.

Home brewers and bootleggers will be hard hit by the excise tax on malt syrups and grape concentrates.—Reuter's Special.

BAHADURABAD POWER STATION

Opened By Sir M. Hailey

UTILISATION OF CANAL FALLS

ROORKEE, March 6.

Opening the Bahadurabad Power Station, Sir Malcolm Hailey dwelt on the hydro-electric project which had been completed with the present installation, and said, it embraced utilisation of three falls the current generated from them being linked up into general transmission. He said that the engineering world would appreciate the fact that they had proved that it was possible to utilise their canal falls for developing electrical power, without interference with the primary object for which the irrigation system was designed.

It was consoling that even in these times they had been able to bring to completion the work which would mean so much to inhabitants of ten thousand square miles of country.

His Excellency later motored to Meerut.—A.P.

6471 IN U. P. JAILS

Official Estimate Of Convictions

LUCKNOW, Mar. 7.

According to the latest official estimates there has been a decline in the number of convictions. The total to date is 6,471 whereof 161 were under Ordinances and 312 under the ordinary law. Releases total 1,158.

Revenue collections are reported mor satisfactory and Allahabad accounts for seventy per cent of the demand. There have been five bomb outrages in this City but none of serious nature. Cawnpore continues to cause trouble but elsewhere the situation is reported normal.—A. P.

"OFF TO GET LINDBERGH'S KID"

Move To Comb Gangland

TWO RACKETEERS TO ACT AS GO-BETWEENS

LONDON, Mar. 6.

New York.—"Off to get Lindbergh's kid", called out "Salvy" Spitale as six cars sped away, today, on a mission of combing the gangland for Col. Lindbergh's baby.

The move is an outcome of Lindbergh's authorisation of two leading racketeers to act as go-betweens with kidnappers as Col. and Mrs. Lindbergh are desperate after five days' abortive search by police and other agencies throughout Eastern States.—Reuter's Special.

THREE KILLED AND SEVEN INJURED

Fatal Motor Accident At Salem

SALEM, Mar. 6.

Three persons are reported to have been killed and seven seriously injured as a result of a motorbus accident on Kattuputhur-Musiri Road, sixty miles from Salem, a couple of days ago.

It appears that the driver lost control of the steering rod as result of which the bus swerved and dashed against a tree.—A. P.

Madras—The City police arrested Ramiah Naidu, Reserve Constable on a charge of alleged criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 600 belonging to police constables co-operative society.—A. P.

"NO CASE AGAINST ACCUSED"

Charge Of Distributing Shorts To Volunteers Fails

PLAIN-CLOTHES P. C. CONDUCTS PROSECUTION IN ABSENCE OF OFFICER

"There is no case against the accused," remarked Mr. D N D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay, acquitting a man who was charged with assisting the operations of an unlawful association.

In the absence of a police officer a plain clothes police constable, Ramchandra Babaji, conducted the case. He stated that he arrested the accused in the morning in Bazar Gate Street, while he was distributing Khaddar shorts to Congress volunteers. He produced in the Court, half a dozen blackshorts that he had seized from the accused.

The accused questioned by the Court, stated that he was taking the shorts to his home.

The Magistrate observed that there was no case against the accused.

Inspector Bird, who happened to be present in the Court, addressing the Court, stated that the allegation was that the accused was distributing shorts to Congress volunteers.

Magistrate: But assuming the statement of the police constable to be correct, there is no evidence to substantiate it. If I accept it you will have to go into so many difficulties. You will have to prove that the persons to whom he was distributing the articles were Congress volunteers, and that he himself was connected with the Congress. If the papers are taken to High Court, the case would be thrown away within two minutes.

The Magistrate acquitted the accused and ordered that his shorts should be returned to him.

SELLING "CONGRESS BULLETINS"

Convictions In Bombay

Three persons who were arrested in the different parts of the City while selling "Congress Bulletins" were tried by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala, Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay on Monday.

One of the accused a Hindu youth, who was arrested on Sunday in the Sheikh Memon Street, was charged under Section 18 (1) of the Press Act and convicted to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Another accused who was a Muslim youth was arrested in Bazar Gate Street on Sunday. Copies of "Congress Bulletin" in English and Marathi were found on the person of the accused. The accused pleaded guilty and the Magistrate convicted him and sentenced him to five months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 20 or in default one month's further imprisonment.

A third accused, who was arrested on Monday morning in Bazar Gate Street and on whose person 82 copies of the "Bulletin" were found, was found guilty by the Magistrate and ordered to be sent to the Police Surgeon for ascertaining his age.

HUNGER-STRIKE IN AJMER JAIL

Protest Against Alleged Ill-Treatment

AJMER, March 6.

The Provincial Secretary of the Indian States Peoples' Conference, who is undergoing imprisonment in Ajmer Jail, in connection with the Civil Disobedience, and 14 others are on hunger-strike for the past 16 days as a protest against alleged ill-treatment in the jail.

SCHUSTER PRESENTS BUDGET

Blames Bombay For Its "Passion For Self-Inflicted Wounds"

"NOTHING PAYS LIKE TAXING MASSES," SAYS FINANCE MEMBER

Introducing the Budget proposals for 1932-33, in the Legislative Assembly on Monday, Sir George Schuster said:—

I rise to present the Budget for 1932-33 in circumstances which are somewhat unusual. The House already familiar—almost painfully familiar—with the main features of the present financial situation, and a special occasion has already been taken to ask for the supplies which six months ago we considered to be necessary in order to carry us safely through next year. As His Excellency the Governor-General has already announced, we do not propose to ask the House at the present stage to approve any extensions or modifications of the plan for raising revenue which we put forward last September. A Budget speech must therefore lack much of the interest which normally attaches to it. Nevertheless a very important part of the financial business still remains to be performed—the voting of the actual grants for expenditure—while the occasion is an appropriate one for attempting a general review of the financial position. I should indeed be failing in my duty if I did not utilise this occasion to the full— for on the occasion of the emergency session it was impossible to put forward really accurate estimates of expenditure or to deal fully with a most important part of Government finance—the Ways and Means position.

I must therefore ask Honourable Members to bear with me at some length on the present occasion, even though my speech may lack the interest—real even if painful—of an occasion for proposing new taxation.

STAGGERING FALL IN EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

I shall not attempt any exhaustive review of economic conditions, but a picture for the current year can be drawn in a few lines. Generally speaking the monsoon was favourable and India has had quite a normal year as regards agricultural production. Yet her exports and imports have fallen in value to a bare half of what they were two years ago. Exports of merchandise for the first 10 months of the current year amounted in value to Rs. 134-3/4 crores as against Rs. 265 crores for the first 10 months of 1929-30, while the value of merchandise imported has fallen from 201 to about 105 crores. These are staggering figures, and indicate the extent to which our present difficulties are due to world conditions. The most striking falls in exports for the period mentioned are in Jute and Jute products which have fallen from Rs. 69 crores to Rs. 28½, and raw cotton which has fallen from just under 51 crores to 20½, while, as regards imports, the most notable cases are cotton manufactures which have fallen from 49.67 to 15.86 crores, and sugar which has fallen from 13.8 to 4.9 crores.

Nevertheless, in spite of this enormous fall in the volume of trade, our favourable trade balance if movements of Treasure are included, for the first 10 months of this year is Rs. 71 crores as compared with Rs. 43 crores for 1929-30. Here is the significance of the export of gold.

As an indication of our higher rates of taxation I may remind the House that this year we have collected for the 10 months about Rs. 29 crores of import duties on Rs. 105 crores of imports, as compared with about Rs. 33 crores of duties on Rs. 201 crores of imports for 1929-30.

DEFICIT OVER 11 CRORES.

I will deal very briefly with last year's accounts. The actual results have shown a substantial improvement on the revised estimates which I gave last year. Revenue proved actually Rs. 84 lakhs larger than I expected and expenditure Rs. 26 lakhs less, so that the total result was Rs. 1.10 lakhs better—the actual deficit being Rs. 11.58 crores instead of Rs. 12.68 as anticipated.

Turning now to the position for the current year, and the prospects for next year, I need not remind Honourable Members of the circumstances in which we were forced during last September to undertake 'interim' measures to fortify our budgetary position. According to our estimates at that time we should, on the existing basis of taxation, have had to face deficits of over 19 crores in each of the years 1931-32 and 1932-33. We hope by our new measures of retrenchment and taxation to reduce the deficit for the current year to Rs. 10.17 crores and for next year—when the effects of retrenchment would be fully felt and with the new rates of taxation applicable for a whole year—to realise a surplus of Rs. 5.23 lakhs.

But I emphasised in presenting the estimates in September that they could not, in the extremely uncertain circumstances then prevailing, be regarded as more than guesses, and that we looked to the estimated surplus for next year mainly as a reserve margin against this uncertainty. The actual Customs returns for the months since last September have made it necessary for us to revise our estimates.

As a result we now allow for a deterioration in the figures by about 3 crores for each year, and we anticipate that the current year will close with a deficit of 13.66 crores and that the surplus for 1932-33 will be Rs. 2.15 crores. This surplus of 2.15 crores, based as it is on severely reduced estimates of revenue, we regard as providing a reasonable margin of safety.

I would remind the House also of another consideration. For this year and next year combined we are providing from Revenue no less than 13.71 crores for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt. This of course in no way represents recurrent expenditure. Moreover in our case a provision for writing off our debt is a measure of a specially conservative nature, seeing that practically the whole of our debt is covered by productive undertakings which themselves make adequate financial provision against depreciation of the value of their capital assets. The matter may therefore be looked at in this way. If we combine the results for this year and next year our estimates show a net deficit of 11.51 crores. But as this is arrived at after providing 13.71 crores for Reduction of Debt, our recurrent receipts for the two years will exceed our recurrent expenditure by 2.20 crores.

If this result is achieved over two years of unexampled depression when practically every Government in the world is having to show very heavy deficits, we may, I think, justifiably regard the Indian financial position as comparatively sound.

ANALYSIS OF PRESENT ESTIMATES.

The broad picture may be presented as follows. So far as gross revenue and expenditure are concerned:—

(In crores of Rupees).	Revenue.	Expenditure
The results for 1930-31 are	124.60	136.18
Our Budget Estimate for 1931-32 was	134.87	134.86
Our Revised Estimate for 1931-32 is	120.77	134.43
Our Budget Estimate for 1932-33 is	129.96	127.81

I must, while giving these figures, remind the House that as they include gross interest payments and the counter-balancing receipts from commercial departments, they do not show the true picture as regards reduction in administrative expenditure.

I will now explain the position more fully as regards the main heads of Revenue and Expenditure.

LESS REVENUE, DESPITE INCREASED TAXATION.

	Lakhs.
Customs.—The actual revenue (less refunds) for 1930-31 was	46,81
The Budget Estimate for 1931-32 was	56,46
The Revised Estimate for 1931-32 is	46,23
The Budget Estimate for 1932-33 is	52,31

The Budget estimate for next year is thus 4,15 lakhs less than the current budget estimate in spite of the fact that the increased and new duties imposed by the Supplementary Finance Act were

(Continued on page 8.)

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